Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30TH 1828. [NUMBER 1965.

1000.

One Thousand Rupees Reward.

WHEREAS on [redacted] between the 13th day of November [redacted] of Tin were stolen out of the custody [redacted] Sheriff of Bo[redacted]n House or Shop situated near Mom[redacted] door to [redacted]e of Ragonath Madowjee, without the [redacted] is hereby given, that if any person or persons [redacted] parties who have committed the above Theft, or [redacted] lead to his or their discovery, he or they shall [redacted]ees on the conviction of the Offender or [redacted]

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

[redacted] ના મ.

રૂપીઆ. ૧૦૦૦) દીક.ઇજાર.

તારીખ. [redacted] મબર. મહીનાનીને. [redacted] થીતે. આજદીન. [redacted] અથવા. રાતનાં. શમેમો. શ્રી.મુમબઇનાં. [redacted] થવા. દુકાંન. ઝજે. માંમાંદેવી ની.પાશે. તથા. રઘુનાથ. માધવજીનું. બીજું. બારણું છે. તેમોથી. ઝલાઇ ની.પાટો. નંગ. ૨૨૦ અંકે. બશોનેવીશ. જે. શ્રી. મુમબઇનાં. શરીર નાં. નાબામો. ઇતીતે. ચોરાઇ છે. તેઉપરથી. ખબર. હીઆંથી. આપેય જે. જે ઝોઇ. ધણી. અથવા. ધણીઓ. ઉપર. ઝલેલી. ચોરી. ઝરીહશે. તેણાંવોને. ઝોઇ. ધણી. પઝડી. આપશે. અથવા. તેચોરીનો. થાંગો. લગાડી. આપશેતો. તેચોર. અથવા. ચોરોને. પઝડેઆથી. તેધણીને. રૂ૧૦૦૦) અંકે. દીક. ઇજાર. ઇનામનાં. આપશે *

શ્રી.મુમબઇનાં. શરીરની. આદીશ. દિ.લીગેટ*

તારીખ. ૨૮ મી. જાનેવારી. ૧૮૨૮ ડીપીઉટી. શરીફ.

Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT on Monday next the 4th February at noon, will be sold by public outcry, on the Esplanade near to the Church Gate, FORTY FIVE (45) HORSES, the property of the Hon'ble Company.

TERMS READY MONEY.

BOMBAY
COM. GENERAL'S OFFICE
29th January 1828.

ED. H. BELLASSIS,
Commissary General.

જાહેર. ખબર*

ખબર. હીંથી. આપીઇયે. તારીખ. ૪ થી. આવતા. દેખરવા રી. મહીનાની. સોમવારને. દીને. બપોરનાં. ચરચ. ગેટ. ફિલ્ડે. પવ નચકીનાં. દરવાજાબાહેર. ૪૫) ગોડા. ઇનરાબલ. ઝમપનીનાંછે. તે. જાહેર. લીલાંઉ. ઝરીને. રોકડે. રૂપીઇ. વેચશે *

શ્રી. મુંબઇની. ઝમેશારી. આદીશ. ઈડવરડ. ઈય. બેલાશી.

તારીખ. ૨૯ મી. જાનેવારી. ૧૮૨૮ ઝમેશારીજનરલ.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION.

To-morrow the 31st Instant.

IMITATION Shawls, Chintz and other Piece Goods, Oil Cloth, painted Floor Cloth, China Garden Seats, and a variety of other articles.

Meadows Street 30th January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 31st Instant.

A GOLD Watch and Chains, Cotton Yarn, China Garden Seats, plated Candlesticks and Shades, Elegant Liquor and Cruit frames, and a variety of Articles of Glass-ware.

AT ONE O'CLOCK

AN ENGLISH BUILT

Tilbury,

AND HARNESS

A NEAT

DENNET,

CAPITAL ARAB

Buggy Horse,

AND HARNESS,

AND

A TWO POLED

TENT.

Meadows Street, 30th January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

On TUESDAY the 5th Proximo.

THE MODERN

Household Furniture

OF

GEORGE NORTON ESQ.

AT HIS RESIDENCE

CURRUNGE HOUSE,

MAZAGON.

COMPRISING Couches, Chairs, Bookcase, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sofa and Card Ditto, Skreens, Wardrobe, Sideboard, Dressing and Work Tables, Cheval and Looking Glasses, Washhand Stands, Biddets, Teapoys, Cots complete, English Carpets, Bengal Mats, Eight light Chandeliers, Vase Lamps, Double Branch Wall Shades, Billiard Table complete, Palanquins &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

AN ELEGANT

ENGLISH BUILT

CHARIOT

AND

HARNESS.

UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF.

Catalogues will be Published, and the property will be on view three days prior to the Sale.

Bombay, 30th January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST EXPOSED

FOR SALE

AN INVOICE OF

ELEGANT ENGLISH

JEWELLERY

COMPRISING Dead and Burnished gold Necklaces &c. A variety of fashionable Earrings, Brooches, Bracelets, Wedding Rings &c.

Steel Clasps, Gilt and Black buckles &c.

Meadows Street, 30th January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

AN ENGLISH BUILT

BUGGY

CAPITAL BA[redacted]

BUGGY HORSE

Seven Years Old Height 14-1

AND HARNESS.

PRICE Rs. 1,000.

The Property of a family returned to Europe.

Meadows Street, 30th January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A HALF BRED

English.

CHESNUT GELDING.

SIX Years old, nearly fifteen hands high, is a very fast trotter, and Warranted Sound, and although he has not yet been in Harness would from his Strength and Action make a Capital BUGGY or CARRIAGE HORSE.

PRICE Rs. 800.

Meadows Street, 30th January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

AN ELEGANT

ENGLISH BUILT

LANDAU,

WITH A PAIR OF

CAPITAL YOUNG

IRON GREY

CARRIAGE HORSES

AND

HARNESS,

PRICE RUPEES 3500.

Meadows Street, 30th January 1828.

Mr. G. Higgs.

MOST Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has Just received for Sale on Commission a large lot of high caste

ARAB

AND

PERSIAN HORSES.

Bombay, 30th January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A NEAT
CHARIOT
AND HARNESS

PRICE RUPEES 800.

The property of a family leaving the Presidency

Meadows Street, 30th Januarry 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION

[redacted]

DENNET

RUPEES 700.

Meadows Street, 30th January 1828.

Advertisement.

[redacted] Person, or Persons desirous to [redacted]act for Supplying His Ma[redacted] REGT. Stationed at [redacted] with good COW, BEEF, BREAD, and WOOD, for 12 Months, will send SEALED TENDERS, Addressed to the Quarter Master of the said Regiment, [redacted] 4th February next, after which [redacted] TENDERS will be received.

N.B. Security [redacted]

[redacted] 20th Regt.

POONAH,
16th January 1828.

NOTICE.

WANTED a MESSMAN, for the 1st Bombay European Regiment,—TENDERS will be received by MESSRS. WOOLER AND CO. Bombay. None need apply who cannot produce Certificates of an unexceptionable Character.

જાહેર • ખબર *

પેહલી • યુરપિઅન • રેજીમેંટમાં • કિ • મેસમેન • જોઇએ છે *

વીશેનાં • ટેનડર • શ્રી • યુરપિઅન • રમે • મી શી અરશા • ઉલર • નથા • કંપનીને • નાહાં • લેશે • જ • માહીપારા • શારી • આબરૂની • શરટીફી કેટો • નહી • હોવી • ઘટીતે • ટેનડર • આપ વુ • નહી *

اشتہار آنکہ

بجہتہ یکم منبي یوروپیان
ریجیمینٹ میسمین یعني سفرہ ساز
میباید دربنباب ٹیندر یعني
خواهش نامہ دربندر معموره منبي
بر دوکان میسیرس اولر و کمپني
خواهند گرفت اما مخصي کہ سرٹیفیکٹ
یعني آبرو نامهاي معتبر نداشہ
شد خ باهش نامہ ندهد

FRITH
Bomanjee & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
THIS DAY
WEDNESDAY the 30th Instant,
THE UNDERMENTIONED
GOODS.

A SMALL Invoice of Table Cutlery, two very neat 7 Light Lustres a Silver Pocket Chronometer by Arnold, a patent Cylinder Gun with five barrels, a fine lowtoned flute, a double Flageolet, a few Westphalia Hams, Pickles and other Oilmens Stores, garden Seeds, Oil and floor Cloth, Rich Imitation Shawls, Chintzes and other Piece Goods, Cut and plain Glass Ware; kid Gloves [redacted]

PIANO FORTE
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
THIS DAY
The 30th Instant.

A FINE toned square Piano Forte built to order by STODART, and been only 12 months in the Country—it is parted with on account of [redacted]

[redacted]

TO CLOSE THE ACCOUNT,
THIS DAY
WEDNESDAY the 30th Instant,
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
A SMALL BATCH OF
GUM BENJAMIN.

Nesbit Lane, 30th January 1828.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION
THIS DAY
WEDNESDAY,
AT NOON.
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

WILL sell several fresh ARAB HORSES, unless previously disposed of by private sale.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE received a very stylish London built BUGGY, quite new, imported per Sesostris, painted yellow, picked out black.

PRICE RUPEES 1000.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION

A SMALL BATCH of very superior Carbonels 1st Growth Claret, at per Dozen Rs. 40—Cash.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT NOON
THIS DAY
WEDNESDAY 30th Instant

UNLESS previously disposed of, a pair of very steady CARRIAGE HORSES, Colour Brown and Grey.

Nesbit Lane, 30th January 1828.

For Sale
ON COMMISSION
AT
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co's,

[redacted]

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
The undermentioned articles

A VERY handsome open faced Gold duplex Watch by McCabe, chased edges, engine turned back, and with Chain, Seals and Key attached..... Rs.
A Double Barrel Gun by Parker [redacted] Rs. 250
A Pair of Infantry Officer's Pistols by Mortimer Ditto....Rs. 150
A [redacted] Handsome Gold Pocket [redacted] by Arnold [redacted] Rs. 550
[redacted]
Book Case..... " 125
A Ward Robe..... " 75
A Pair of Couches..... " 35
A Pair of Card Tables..... " 40
A New China made Handsome Silver Tea Service, consisting of Teapot, Milk and Sugar Bowls..... " 375

CHINA GOODS.
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
THE FOLLOWING.

PLAIN, Checked and Watered Sarsnets; Fine Nankeen, Crape, Grass Cloth, and Grass Cloth Pocket Handkerchiefs; Parasol sticks, Fans, Chessmen, Coral Necklaces and other Articles of Jewellery. Two very Superb Amalakite and Gold Suits of Ladies ornaments, a Rich fillagree Gold Bead Necklace, Trunks in Nests and Pairs, China Paintings on Glass, Clothes Baskets, and a variety of other articles.

Nesbit Lane 30th January 1828.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
HAVE
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A NEAT LIGHT
SHIGRAMPOE,
WITH A STRONG ACHEEN
PONY.
AND HARNESS ATTACHED,
PRICE RUPEES 900.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co

HAVING a few copies of LT. MOORES' Rangoon views remaining, are anxious to close the account, and will dispose of them at the reduced Price of 30 Rs. per Set, Cash.

Nesbit Lane, 30th January 1828.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION

A VERY fine toned Grand PIANO FORTE by Broadwood Rs. 750
A Ditto Ditto by for Ditto " 300
And a variety of other Square and Grand Piano Fortes.

PALMER'S CLARET.

A FEW whole and half chests of the above Wine, Imported per Mulgrave Castle, Phœnix, and Marquis of Hastings, on sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO., at the following reduced prices, in order to close the concern, viz.

Per Mulgrave Castle, in May 1821,..... Rs. 20 per doz.
Per Phœnix, in Aug. 1821..... " 20 do. do.
Per Marquis of Hastings, in October 1824..... " 22 do. do.

Bombay, 30th January 1828.

For Freight or P[redacted]

THE F[redacted]
D[redacted]

The accommodations of this Ship are of a very Superior description and Elegantly fitted—will land Passengers at the Cape of Good Hope, if required, and Carries a Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 30th January 1828.

TO SAIL IN ALL FEBRUARY,
FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.
THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP
GRECIAN,
BURTHEN 450 TONS.
Captain James Allen,

HER accommodation for Passengers are very complete, and plans of them may be seen on application to Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 30th January 18 28.

For Freight or Passage
TO LONDON,
THE NEW
BOMBAY BUILT SHIP
MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE,
OF 611 TONS
ALEXANDER HENNING,
COMMANDER.

IS daily expected to arrive here, and will be dispatched for London about the end of February.

This Ship has been newly fitted up in the most complete manner for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND Co.

Bombay, 30th January 1828.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK BILLS of Exchange.
Powers of Attorney.
Interest and Respondentia Bonds.
Policies of Insurance
Bills of Lading.
and
Price Current.

Bombay, 30th January 1828.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

For Passage to London

TO SAIL IN ALL FEBRUARY,

THE FINE RIVER BUILT SHIP

TYNE A. I.

OF 500 TONS,

Captain R. B. Cotgrave R. N.

WAS to leave England on the 26th August, and may be daily expected.

The Tyne has excellent accommodation for passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 30th January 1828.

For Passage to London

THE FINE NEW BRIG

BRITANNIA.

OF 240 TONS,

WM. FERRIS COMMANDER,

WILL sail on the 1st February, touching at the Cape of Good Hope. Has very good accommodation for Passengers.

Apply to Captain FERRIS at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 30th January 1828.

For London Direct,

THE NEW BRIG

GUARDIAN,

OF 250 TONS,

George Sutherland,

COMMANDER.

WILL Sail about the 15th February, has very excellent accommodation for one Family, besides side Cabins.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Rampart-Row, 29th January 1828

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT THE

DOCK BUNDER HEAD

ON SATURDAY

THE 2ND OF FEBRUARY NEXT

AT NOON

(if not previously disposed of by private bargain.)

THE TEAK

BOMBAY-BUILT SHIP

MILFORD.

OF 658 TONS.

WITH all her Masts, Rigging, Tackle and Stores, complete, as she now lies in Bombay Harbour.

Twenty per Cent of the purchase money to be paid down immediately after the Sale, and the remainder within thirty days from that time—The Ship to be at the risk of the purchaser as soon as knocked down—

A List of the Stores &c. may be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application to Capt. JACKSON on board, or at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 30th January 1828.

POONA RACES.

6TH DAY.—TUESDAY, 15TH JANUARY 1828.

1st.—THE PRODUCE STAKES, of Rs. 300 each H. F., for all 2 and 3 years old Colts and Fillies foaled on the Bombay side of India,—2 years old 7 stone—3 years old 8 stone—ONE MILE.

Owners' Names.	*Colour of Horses.*	*Horses' Names*	
Capt. Spiller	C. C. F.	Blaze.	2
Mr. Dunlop	C. C. C.	Ahmedabad.	1
Three paid forfeit.			

The Filly the favourite, but being amiss, she was unable to contest it with the Colt who won easily.

THE SAME DAY.

2ND.—A HACK PLATE of 200 Rs. from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 50 Rs. each, for all Hacks, carrying 10 Stone—ONCE ROUND AND A DISTANCE.—Winner to be sold for 600 Rs., if challenged a quarter of an hour after the race by any of the owers of the running Horses, having preference as they come in.

Owners' Names.	*Colour of Horses.*	*Horses' Names*	
Mr. Dunlop....	G. A. H.	Antiquary.	2
Mr. Daly.....	G. A. H.	Intruder.	1
M. Richardson.	G. A. H.	The Shark.	3
M. J. C. Bates.	G. A. H.	Magic.	4

There was no intruding on the winner.

THE SAME DAY.

3RD.—THE BEATEN PLATE, of Rs. 400 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 2 Gold Mohurs each, for the beaten Horses of the season.—HEATS 1½ MILES.—To be handicapped.—

Owners' Names	*Colour of Horses*	*Horses' Names.*	*st. lbs.*	*1st Heat.*	*2nd Heat.*
Mr. Boyd.....	C. A. H.	Jack.	8 7—	1	1
Mr. Dunlop....	G. A. H.	Ellan Gowan.	7 10—	3	3
Mr, Richardson	G. A. H.	Mokhana.	8 6—	2	2

A well contested race.

THE SAME DAY.

4TH.—A GALLOWAY PLATE, of Rs. 200 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 3 Gold Mohurs each, for all Horses 13 Hands 3 Inches and under, to carry Catch Weights; above that Weight for inches—Standard 14 hands—9 Stone.—HEATS 1½ MILES.

Owners' Names	*Colour of Horses.*	*Horses' Names.*	*Hands*	*Ins.*	*1st Heat*	*2nd Heat*
Mr. Hunter....	C. A. G.	Tom Tit	13	2½	2	2
Capt. Brough....	C. A. G.	Little Tough	13	½	1	1

Won at a canter.

TATTOO PLATE, of 100 Rs from the Fund, and 1 Gold Mohur each.—HEATS ONCE ROUND THE COURSE.—13 Hands 2 Inches and under—Catch Weights.—

Owners' Names	*Colour of Horses*	*Horses' Names*	
Mr. Chamber	W. P.	Whistle	2
Mr. Walton	C. P.	Squab	1
Mr. Daly	G. P.	Davie Gordon	3

Capital race—won by a nose.

MATCH FOR 500 Rs. P. P., between Mr. Boyd's C. A. H. Jack, and Mr. Erskine's G. A. H. Golightly—8st 7lbs.—2 MILES.—
Golightly walked over.

MATCH for 500 Rs., between Mr. Daly's G. A. H. Intruder and Mr. Newton's C. A. H. Mamaluke—8 Stone—ONE AND A HALF MILES.—
Won by Intruder easily.—

MATCH FOR 500 Rs. between Mr. Harrison's C. A. H. Huzzar and Mr. Newton's Charley—Catch Weights—HALF A MILE.—Charley had no Chance.

It is necessary to mention that the Course, in the 1½ Miles as run this season, has been ascertained since the Races, to be about (52) Fifty two yards short of that distance.—

For the Stewards.

WM. CARSTAIRS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattles rights and credits of BAZONJEE MANACKJEE, late of Bombay Parsee Merchant, deceased, may be granted to BOMANJEE BAZONJEE, the son of the said deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 25th January 1828.

MORRIS AND PUGH,
PET.'S PROCTOR.

જાહેરખબર *

મરનાર પારશી બેનજી પાંડીજી શ્રીમુંબઈનો રહેવાશી હતો કિલા માલ મીલકતનુ અપતીઆરનામું લેવા વારુ શ્રીમુંબઈની જુડીકેટરની ઇપરીત્ર કોર્ટમાં કિ મરનારનાં છોકરા બનજી બેનજી મરજ દાખલ થયો મજકુર કિવાસતે ચરવે લોકા ને કિનાં નાપશતાં શેકિ તેણાંગેનિ બાદર થાકિ—તારીખ ૨૫ મી જાનેવારી ૧૮૨૮

મારીશ નથા પીંટ *

મરજ દરનારનાં વકીલો *

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17TH JANUARY 1828.

No. 20 of 1828.—Lieutenant Colonel Commandant K. Egan, of the 16th Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health, for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Captain J. J. O'Donnoghue, of the 34th Regt. Madras N. I is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health for three years from the date of his departure.

No. 21 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Lieutenant Col. D. Campbell to command the Malwa Field Force.

Lieut. Col. Ballantyne to succeed Lieut. Colonel Campbell in Command of Candeish.

Lieut. Col. Willis, to succeed Lt. Col. Egan in Command in the Southern Concan.

Major D. Barr, to be Town Major and President of the Committee of Survey.

Captain F. C. Rybot, of the 2d Regt. of Light Cavalry, succeeds Major Barr as Deputy Auditor General.

Bombay Castle 17th January 1828.

No. 22 of 1828.—Captain J. Saunders, of the 16th Regt. N. I. is allowed a furlough to the Neilgherry Hills for twelve months for the recovery of his health.

Bombay Castle, 21st January 1828.

No 23 of 1828.—Surgeon J. G. Moyle, Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

The undermentioned officers are also permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for the recovery of their health.

Capt. C. J. Wilson, 23d Regt. N. I.

Lieut. S. Athill, of the Engineers.

No. 24 of 1824.—Lieut. A. Peat, the Engineers is appointed to command the Corps of Sappers and Miners on the departure of Lt. Slight for Europe, and Lieut. Henry B. Turner to succeed Lieut. Peat as Adjutant of that Corps.

No. 25 of 1828.—The following promotion is made.

13th Regiment N. I.

Ensign W. Chambers to be Lieutenant vice Spence deceased,—Date of rank 17th January 1828.

Bombay Castle, 21st January 1828.

No. 26 of 1828.—The undermentioned temporary appointments are confirmed at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Lieut. W. Turner to act as Quarter Master to the 2d Regt. of Light Cavalry during the absence of Lieut. Ottley on duty at Cawnpore.

Lieut. W. H. Jackson to be acting Adjutant to the detachment of the 2d Extra Battalion on duty at Broach consisting of 300 rank and file; and Lieutenant J. E. Morris to officiate as adjutant at the head quarters of the Battalion at Surat during the absence of Lieutenant Jackson.

No. 27 of 1828.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, a division order by Major General Sir Lionel Smith K. C. B. dated the 6th inst. appointing Lieut. E. M. Earle of the 24th Regt. N I. to act as Mahratta Interpreter and staff officer to Captain Spiller, commanding a detachment employed on field service, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 21st January 1828.

No. 28 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in addition to the articles mentioned in General Orders dated 25th June 1825, one flannel banyan and one pair of flannel drawers, be supplied for each invalid proceeding to England, to be placed in charge of the surgeon of the Ship for the purpose of being issued in such cases of disease and debility as he may deem them necessary, and returned into store at the termination of the voyage, in the same manner as the other articles furnished for the use of the sick.

No. 29 of 1828.—The following arrangements are to take effect in the Commissariat from the date of the departure of Captain Long, second assistant commissary general.

Third assistant commissary general Captain Campbell to be acting second assistant commissary general in the room of Captain Molesworth second assistant, detached on other duty, but Lieutenant Payne attached to the Malwa force temporarily to act for Captain Campbell on leave to sea.

Lieutenant Davidson, to be an acting third assistant commissary general from Captain Long's departure.

Bombay Castle, 22d January 1828.

No. 30 of 1828.—Apothecary James Dodd, of the 2d European Regt. is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, for the benefit of his health.

No. 31 of 1828.—The following appointments are made at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

13th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. G. W. Oakes to be Adjutant, vice Spence, proceeding to Europe,—Date of appointment 11th Jan. 1828.

Marine Battalion.

Lieut. C. W. Wenn, of the 13th Regt. N. I. to be Adjutant, vice Oakes.

No. 23 of 1828.—Few part Article 11—Adverting to the rules laid down in SectioII Cl. I. of the Medical Code in regard to hospitalclothing for European Troops, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that gingham gowns lined with flannel be suppled for the use of Europen sick in hospital, in the proportion of five gowns for every hundred men.

Bombay Castle, 23d Jan. 1828.

No. 33 of 1828.—Lieut. is A. Urquhart, of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope for twelve months for the recovery of his healt.

By Order of the Honourable the Governor in Council
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR.

When I discovered my old acquaintance Vindex under the robes of the learned Crites, I was heartily rejoiced.—I thought he was ashamed of his old appellation, and had seen the folly of his ways.—I was soon undeceived.—His letter in the Courier abounds in the same trickery and imposition—the same awkwardness of expression and blundering stupidity—the same presumption and low vulgarity that he has exhibited as Vindex.—He is about as well acquainted with the classics as he is with the laws of his country, and spouts with equal facility and correctness the remnants which he has pilfered from each.—I can understand the reason he dislikes the Gazette, but will he tell us why he has volunteered in the service of the Courier?—

GIOVANNI.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

SIR,

How fortunate it is for [illegible], who are impatient of revolving in their own breasts their own happy thoughts, that there are two papers in the week. And to those who delight in a little mischief it is no less fortunate, that there is a kind of rivalry between you and your [illegible] of the Courier. From these causes, perhaps more from the latter than the former, did I, who in truth am still a boy in many things, and loving fun, when it does not border upon ill nature, send you my crude and hasty epistle of the last week. I hope, in the judgment of every impartial person, it was viewed in the light in which I now look back upon it, as proceeding from the purest good humour. A long long week was however too long to wait for its publication in the Courier—therefore I sent it to you. God knows how little I care about either of you. To do you justice however I do think you rather the cleverer fellow of the two——————

neither does to-day's Courier upon reflection, make, me repent of having acted as I have done, for suppose I had written to the Courier, instead of to you, what chance should I have had against Crites—the hoary headed finished Crites?—who probably has had an university education and still is immersed in the lucubrations of the learned. A member of the Literary Society of Bombay, in whose Library are to be found all the classical authors and their imitators, the best translations, and other assistances to boot, (which I suppose include Hederic's Lexicon, Mr. R. Ainsworth's Dictionary and Lempriere.) I am really, what I profess to be, a well whipped public school boy without any of these advantages, sent into this pestilential climate before the last polish was given to my education, and although I have often thought, that if fortune would favour me, I might supply all defects by being admitted into the number of those superior beings who frequent the recesses of that august Society, yet the apprehension of constantly perceiving my own deficiences when placed by the side of those who are certainly considered the best informed men in India, (setting aside the variety and extent of knowledge, both European and Oriental, which I am given to understand is a necessary qualification for admission) has always banished such agreeable visions from my mind.

To return to the subject of my last, I am sincerely glad I have got the whip hand of Crites—Crites I suspect is one of the gods of the Literary Society, and this was "*dignus Vindice nodus.*" He probably had the same suspicions as myself as to the plagiarism of ἠπεροπευτης (by the bye there is no such word as 'ετεροποιητης, meo periculo) and he followed the same course that I did in order to detect it. By assistances, not from the Literary Society, but from my own small parcel of School books, many of them I am sorry to say, tattered and torn in divers wars in which whilome I was engaged, I found all the places in the antient poets, where the word *Neæra* occurs, and finding nothing like the lines in question, I examined very patiently the works of some modern Latin poets in my possession, and having done all this, I certainly was at fault. My suspicions however were not lulled, and I could not, from the circumstance I have stated, go further—Buchanan however was a name not unknown to me—nor Owen—nor Pitcairn—all of whom ought to be Italians by birth, if the same presumption is to be made from their Latinity that Crites (I was nearly saying Vindex) does respecting Claudian's birth. But who are the learned that Crites talks about. He but half quotes Gibbon—"national vanity," says Gibbon, "has made him (Claudian) a Florentine or a Spaniard, but the first epistle of Claudian proves him a native of Alexandria (Fabric. Bibl. Lat. tom. iii. p. 191—202. Edit Ernest.) The lines to which he alludes are I suppose the following.

Audiat hæc commune solum, longeque carinis
Nota Pharos, flentemque attollens gurgite vultum
Nostra gemat Nilus numerosis funera ripis.

In my edition of Claudian—Variorum Elzevir, the life given of Claudian is to the same effect.

Patria ei fuit Alexandria Ægyptia, id quod et Suidæ et aliorum testimonio facile cognoscimus—idem suis et ipse carminibus comprobat ut cum cecinit:

et nostro cognite Nilo
Quidam tamen insulsè eum Hispanum, alii Florentinum existimavere ..... nullâ ut reor auctoritate. The name of these last are certainly of celebrity. Petrarch and Politian and some others of the Modern Italians, but I apprehend they are weak authority in opposition to those on the other side: [illegible] concerve that any candid person can have any doubt on the subject.

I think Crites (who is about as much of a Greek as [illegible]) should be cautious how he applies the term [illegible] to others, even to fourth form boys. I will venture to say he is no Greek scholar. There never was such a compound as *ετεροποιητης*—to mean another [illegible]. Let us revert to Gibbon again, (w[illegible]notes Crites suppresses) See. vol. 5. p. 249. n. 118. "His (Claudian's) first Latin verses were composed during the Consulship of Probinus A. D. 395."

"*Romanos bibimus primum te consule fontes*
Et Latiæ cessit Graia Thalia togæ."

Besides some Greek Epigrams, which are still extant, the Latin poet had composed in Greek the antiquities of Tarsus, Anazarbus, Beryatus Nice &c. It is more easy to supply the loss of good poetry than of authentic history." Why should not Claudian therefore have written a Greek ode? If Crites had examined Claudian's extant works he would have found plenty of Greek to render it probable that Gibbon's opinion is the correct one, respecting his birth and education.

Poor Crites! I thank him for his hint about Dogberry. Crites has a similar propensity to proclaim his asinine qualities.—Though it be not written down, we will take care not to forget them.

I have only to add, in conclusion, that I have acted all along with good faith. I have long thought *hoaxes* miserable fun, so think it no reflexion upon the Editor of the Courier to have lent perhaps too easy an ear to the impostor.

To make some atonement for my long winded letter, perhaps you will insert the following attempt to give a lighter air to Milton's version of Horace's Ode to Pyrrha. I can assure you that all that I claim is really and substantially my own.

Horace. Od. V. Book I.

To Pyrrha.

What slender boy, fragrant with perfumed dews
On many a rose, thee, Pyrrha, fondly sues
Under some pleasant cave?
For whom confine thy wave*
Of amber tresses, in thy neatness plain?
With tears alas! how oft shall he complain,
Of adverse deities
And broken vows; and seas
Rough, with black blasts, shall he, unused to ill,
Wond'ring behold, who now, fond fool! his fill
Takes, golden boy, of thee!
Who thinks thee, always free
And always kind; nor knows the fitful breeze
Hapless, whome'er untried thy beauties please!
The votive picture's mine
Upon the Seagod's shrine;
There too, yet dripping from the boist'rous sea,
Hang my wet garments, monuments of thee!

With respect to all my errors and imperfections, in this and my last, I have not a wish to palliate or excuse them. I hope I shall always bow to candid criticism.

JOHANNES SECUNDUS,
A fourth form boy.

SATURDAY 25TH JANUARY 1828.

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* We think the ellipsis in this line hardly justifiable even in poetry.—ED. GAZ.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

It is but just, that I should acknowledge your independence and liberality, in giving insertion to my strictures on the writings and principles of your correspondent Giovanni. At present, I must trouble you with one more portraiture of his ugliness and deformity; and, after this most finished representation of his cant—hypocrisy—prevarication—impudence—and incapacity—if he can still continue in love with his own sweet self, I will not waste more words in undeceiving him of its propriety, as I shall then have sufficiently undeceived the public.—I shall have then reviewed the reviewer—having no interest in doing so, except as a private observer of a public controversy;—for it is obvious, that Giovanni's mode of arguing a case would render the best part of a good cause liable to suspicion, from the mixture of levity and duplicity with which the facts are blended. But, when I shall have exposed his *artful endeavour*, to impose on the *understanding* of his readers, by asserting that it was never his intention to assail Mr. Elphinstone—when I shall have held up for *contempt* the *miserable subterfuge*, by which he makes an effort to get out of the dilemma—of having *avowed* his connexion with the Oriental Herald, and then *disclaimed* it—and his *yet more miserable attempt* at *criticism*—will he still have the impudence to appeal to the *community*, for *its* approval of what *he* chooses to assert? Surely not, Giovanni! for by this time you *must* be aware, that you have but few admirers; and my constituents in the Mofussil beg to assure you, that your character, in their opinion, is as thread bare, and worthless, as your coat.—Your last letter assures me, that if you be not quite a fool, you must be dangerously indisposed with madness: and I would therefore, recommend your friends to get a commission of lunacy against you, in order to give you the benefit of [illegible] and water, [illegible] coat, in the hospital at Colaba. You [illegible] such a [illegible] of nonsense as [illegible] wandering of your mind [illegible] be really [illegible] man! I pi[illegible] mad you must be *drunk*——[illegible] the pity: since having taken m[illegible] more [illegible] usual allowance of Gin, you [illegible] exposed yourself to the [illegible] than your [illegible] idle bystanders.—Though this [illegible] have [illegible] so improperly [illegible] might be indulged, without ri[illegible] character, when [illegible] cheek by jole with the [illegible]sible women of Covent Garden, or the fair cyprians of Wapping, singing that *favourite* and *spirit stirring* melody quoted by *you* to Scribbler—

For Saturday night still comes my boys
Let's drink to Poll and Bess.

Yet, in a more fastidious society, you should carefully conceal such foibles, when you wish to pass as a Gentleman and a Critic.—You aspire also to the gentility of smoking cheroots, yet a good quid of tobacco must, I think, be more in keeping with your habits.

But to the point at issue—how has Giovanni answered my charge against him of wishing to assail Mr. Elphinstone? by asserting that the passage, quoted in my last letter, is not ironical. He then asks, "can any man conclude that it is so?" Is Giovanni either a fool, or a knave, to *forget*, or *pretend to forget*, that another correspondent of the Gazette has drawn the same conclusion as I have done? But, he has spoken, he says, "most reverently, of Mr. Elphinstone"—Yes! and he has done so of certain other persons—under propria persona—though he has nick named, and abused them, under another; which could not however be misinterpreted by those who know the parties. And why has he done this? all for the purpose of deception: for though he may preach religion, he is habitually practising vice.

Though Giovanni asserts, that, he speaks most reverently of Mr. Elphinstone, I would ask every disinterested and candid person—every upright and honorable man—do not the following passages, from his final letter to Vindex, contain the most flat and positive denial of the truth of his assertion, and convey one of the strongest censures on the honor, conduct, and judgment of Mr. Elphinstone? Giovanni, after some slight terms of praise applied to our late Governor, and a wish—"that he had been here," goes on to say—"He would have seen at a glance how infamously his confidence had been abused—he would have learned that the faction who have destroyed Mr. Erskine's reputation for ever, were in reality fighting their own battles under cover of his name and for the most malicious purposes. How lucky indeed for these dishonorable men, and how unfortunate for the cause of justice and public exposure, that that high and distinguished personage, who has presided over us during his tour of service with so much wisdom and splendour, has not an opportunity of perusing, in contrast, the absurd productions of Vindex and the simple statements of Giovanni?"—Is not this, in plain terms, telling the community, that Mr. *Elphinstone countenanced a party of thieves, who* being employed in the public service, were admitted to *his* society, and *who*, having *cajoled him*, robbed the property of the state with impunity? What other conclusion can be drawn from such language, than that *they* were *anxious* to *establish* Mr. *Erskine's innocence*, in order preserve the *appearance of their own*? but if any *doubt* could be entertained of the intention of the writer of such a passage—*it* must be *immediately dissipated* by what follows. "It "has been said, that Mr. Elphinstone had "lately his suspicions of their knavery, and "had already repented he had ever attended "the meeting of the Literary Society. Be "that however as it may, I cannot discover "any impropriety in praising a man for his "talents or his abilities." This *last sentence*, without the *other part* of the paragraph, might have *absolved* Mr. Elphinstone from the *blame*, attributed to him by Giovanni, of *being duped by knaves*—but the whole now accuses him of *supporting* and *countenancing* them. And, will any man, who knows Mr. Elphinstone, believe that he, so acute and discriminating, could not have penetrated the motives of such men from the beginning? Can it be credited, that one who knew *so much* of the *public conduct* and *private virtues* of individuals, as Mr. Elphinstone did, would have lent himself to such *negligence* and *dishonour?* I am sure every man will answer, No! and I am equally sure, that Mr. Elphinstone, instead of considering Giovanni's praise a *compliment*, would have disdainfully rejected it, as *hypocrisy* and *an insult*: for those very men, whom Giovanni has thus stigmatized, were the friends of Mr. Elphinstone to the last, and when Giovanni asserted the [illegible] of the Governor's suspicion, [illegible] knew that he had no real [illegible] so; and I fully believe, that [illegible] known that the thing is false.—[illegible] Giovanni's province to be particular about the truth of his assertions; he can tell a [illegible], whenever it suits his [illegible]—he can tax others with *dishonour*, [illegible] *honourable princi*[illegible] can argue a point, like a market woman at her stall, not from the *love of truth* simply, but that he may indulge a *malicious propensity*—and he is as changeable in colour as the camelion, assuming that which may best protect him against the attack of his enemies.

To put this character of him in [illegible] a still clearer light—how gets he over that point that is connected with the misrepresentations in the Oriental Herald, after alternately avowing and disclaiming any such connexion? Why, by telling me, that the sentence containing his *own avowal* was garbled—and that I had left out the *latter part of it*—"I prefer the "contemplation of future happiness to the "recollection of past enjoyment." Now, this appears to me, as it must appear to others, as making matters worse. He had been pawning one *fib*, after *another*, on Mr. Buckingham, while he was laughing in his sleeve at the injury he was doing—and he would laugh *yet more heartily* at *what would follow*. —This is the plain and obvious meaning of such a passage—and, I am sure, every man, observing the writers *habitual prevarications*, must draw the same conclusion—though Giovanni be anxious to impress, on the minds of his readers, that he only promised to write for the future, and had not written for the past.—Again, he says, "that the whole passage is *ironical*," and that his promise of gracing the future numbers of the Herald, by his lucubrations, "was never in-"tended to be performed and has never been "performed." This is, perhaps, true, as regards articles appearing under the signature of Giovanni; though the incautious avowal he has already made, leaves no doubt that he in another shape is connected with that Journal; and if he be not O. P. Q.—he is at least some such veracious correspondent.

In his critical avocation—he is *unhappily*, as fond of a *bouncer* as he is in other things—He says—"my letters are full of blunders—"the first has twelve, the last six-"teen."—if he will point them out he will oblige me—as I would rather amend for the future than continue blustering and blundering on as he does—but, I dare him to the proof:—for, the few specimens of his critical judgment, are as tortuous as is his moral sense of principle, and must prove equally impotent. He quotes the following sentence from my letter—"While the magpie chatters it is in vain for it to sing"—and makes, the following sage remark "we, "agree most cordially on this, that while "it chatters it cannot sing.—Now, he has garbled this, or the printers devil, by mistake, must have done it for him as has been done in another passage, which Giovanni has laid hold of.—The sentence originally stood thus "but while the "magpie chatters it is in vain for it to "attempt deception by endeavoring to sing; and if Giovanni does not understand this, must I tell him the explanation!—that while he is a *magpie* by *nature*, his *education* can never *enable him to sing* like a *nightingale*. His next specimen is yet more amusing.—There being a misprint of the word "ease" instead of "taste," he asks me the meaning of "a sample of ease"—and goes on in his usual rambling way, talking about God knows what—"Chapels of ease—and flights above Chapels of ease" of which

(*Coatinued in the Supplement.*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30TH 1828.

(Continued from the last Page.)

simile I cannot discover the propriety.—One more example—he does not understand, it seems, the meaning of the word "Chastise" —and cannot conceive, why I should *sit down* to Chastise him.—Has he only one idea in his head—that of club law? and is he not aware, that he who fights with a pen must be reduced to order by it? But, *he must be* either a *dolt* or a *knave* who can require such explanation—and Giovanni may make choice of either character as it may suit him.—

Finally, he requires me to give him something original in answer to his rhyme, ending with "mate" and "Kate"—which though good enough as the *Cockney doggerel* of a *London link boy*, must not be allowed to pass for wit or poetry in the East. I shall therefore give him his own character with a little more point.—

The scribbler, with both *empty pocket* and pate,
Sups or dines with his Lord, but washes his plate.

And should this not satisfy him, I hasten to announce, that I have a satire, ready for the press, entitled the forty thieves in Bombay—where I have assigned Giovanni the honorable post of Captain of the banditti. He shall have a *leg of mutton* in one hand—a *bottle of arrack* in the other—and *tobacco* in abundance—when he would harangue his merrymen all, and excite them to brave exertions.—Until then I shall probably bid the question, between us, adieu; and take farewell of Giovanni with this original address.—

The satyr vain, the willing gabble,
Like Giovanni in a squabble;
But, what avails the mask of Knavery,
To hide the fool who has not bravery?

CAUSTIC.

(Continued from a former Paper.)

Old English Classics.

Hooker's Preface

To them that seek
This Information of their Laws;
and
Against Ecclesiastical
Innovators
in the
Church of England.

Among the Non-Conformists of the Reign of Elizabeth, the principal and most respected Actors, were men of high pretensions, and of high powers. The freedom of thought engendered by the Reformation, was in *them* united with the spirit of learning, created by the revival of letters. They were deep Theologians, and profound Scholars.* Their zeal and piety were preserved by the elevation of their talents, from any taint of fanaticism—but in the proceedings of their followers, may be discerned signs (even *then* apparent) of those excesses which were the disgrace of a succeeding unhappy reign.

The opinions which these Dissenters advocated, related to a scheme of Church Policy which—established after the Reformation in the Republican States of Switzerland—had been newly introduced into the Sister Kingdom of Scotland—a Kingdom which that Policy has indeed mainly contributed to render one of the most religious, and most happy countries in the World. It was apparently the high aim of our *ancient* Ultra-Reformers, thus indissolubly to unite the religious Discipline which they loved, with the civil Institutions of England.—

The Founder of that *Discipline*—Calvin—was a Theologian, the influence of whose opinions upon the minds of men, was, in the age in which he lived, secondary only to that of an inspired Authority. "He was, "incomparably, (says Hooker) the wisest man, "that ever the French Church did enjoy, "since the hour it enjoyed him; His bringing up [illegible] the study of the Civil Law. "Divine Knowledge, he gathered not by "hearing, or reading, so much as by teach- "ing others—For tho' thousands were "debtors to him, yet he to none, but only "to God the Author of that most blessed "fountain the Book of Life."

The system of Ecclesiastical Government, which by *his* influence had been established in the city of Geneva, was well suited to the Republican condition of that state. It was adapted to the exigencies of a small community; and while it was in strict accordance with the principles of secular freedom; it elevated the ministerial Office; and secured to the national church a bond of union, which since the dissolution of the Romish Dominion it had not possessed.

The Reputation attached to the author of this system, attached for the system itself, its importance, and celebrity.† The little territory of Geneva was in those days a School of religious Politics. It was in *this* School that Knox had been educated; and "what he had there seen and admired, be- "came afterwards the model of those re- "forms, which, with all the fervor of his elo- "quence, he recommended to the imitation "of his countrymen."*

Our Dissenters, many of whom had sought a refuge on the continent from the tyranny of Mary; from the same source, imbibed the same principles—and were as zealous and as eager in the enforcement of them. Blind with their admiration of the *Geneva Platform* (as it was styled)—they were unable to recognize either beauty, or sacredness in the stately fabric of their own country. "Their minds" (in the learnedly-allusive style of Hooker) "were fashioned in such "sort, that when they read the Scripture, "they thought that every thing sounded "towards the advancement of *their Disci- "pline;* and to the utter disgrace of the "contrary. Pythagoras by bringing up his "Scholars in speculative knowledge of num- "bers, made their conceits therein so strong, "that when they came to the contemplation "of things natural, they imagined that in "every particular thing they even beheld "as it were, how the elements of number "gave essence and being to the works of "nature: a thing in reason impossible: which "notwithstanding through their misfashioned "preconceits, appeared unto them no less "certain than if nature had written it on the "very forehead of all the creatures of God."

Earnest and indefatigable Partizans, they left nothing unattempted by which their object might be accomplished. They invaded the privacies of domestic life for proselytes among the softer sex;† and secretly supported by the Earl of Leicester, they did not hesitate to prefer, even before the supreme and arbitrary Elizabeth the strongest public remonstrances.‡ They began with "objections to the cap and surplice," and ended with "bold admonitions to the Queen and High Court of Parliament, for a complete reform in the laws of the Church of England."

The subject of Dispute, respecting a preference of Church Government, could not long be kept separate from another important question—the consideration of the Political Constitution of the English Monarchy. "When the Reformation took place, the "Episcopal form of Government, with its "various ranks and degrees of subordina- "tion, appearing to be most consistent with "the Genius of Monarchy, it was continued "in several provinces of Germany and in "England. But in Switzerland and some "parts of the Low Countries, where the Po- "pular form of Government, allowed more "full scope to the innovating Genius of the "Reformation, all preeminence of order "in the Church was destroyed; and an "equality established more suited to the "spirit of republican policy. As the model "of Episcopal Government, was copied from "that of the Christian Church as establish- "ed in the Roman Empire; the situation "of the primitive Church, prior to its esta- "blishment by civil authority, seems to have "suggested the idea, and furnished the "model of the latter system, which has "hence been denominated *Presbyterian*."§

It is thus apparent that the enthusiastic admirers of a republican form of Church Discipline, were likely soon to become inquirers into all the supposed errors of Monarchical Government. And a controversy, which was in the first instance purely Theological, could not fail in its progress to be involved in Political speculations of a dangerous nature.

At this interesting period of our History, when the Crown of England was worn by (with the exception of the great Alfred) the greatest Sovereign England ever possessed—when our country was adorned by a variety of the brightest talents that have ever been known to her Annals—it might have been expected that if the Ecclesiastical Establishment of England required defence; Defenders would be found possessed of a share of that genius which then universally pervaded the nation.

At the head of the English Church, and strenuously opposed to every movement of political intrigue, or current of popular error—stood ArchBishop Whitgift—a Prelate of inflexible integrity.*

And from the bosom of one of our time honoured universities, there arose a man of pure mind and simple manners; who in a treatise of refined and exalted learning, was to show the world to what eminence the human intellect could attain—and of what eloquence the English language was capable.

These are the sacred words with which that treatise commences.

"Though for no other cause, yet for this; "that posterity may know we have not "loosely, through silence, permitted things "to pass away as in a dream, there shall "be for men's information extant thus much "concerning the present state of the Church "of God; established amongst us, and "their careful endeavours which would have "upheld the same. The Laws of the Church, "whereby for so many ages together we "have been guided in the exercise of Chris- "tian Religion, and the service of the true "God, our Rites, Customs, and Orders of "Ecclesiastical Government, are called in "question. We are accused as men that "will not have Christ Jesus to rule over "them; but have wilfully cast his statutes "behind their backs, hating to be reformed "and made subject unto the sceptre of his "discipline. Behold, therefore, we offer "the Laws, whereby we live, unto the gene- "ral trial and judgment of the whole world; "heartily beseeching Almighty God, whom "we desire to serve according to his own "will, that both we and others (all kind of "partial affection being clean laid aside) may "have eyes to see, and hearts to embrace, "the things that in his sight are most accep- "table."

(to be continued.)

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* One of the Chief of the Party was Walter Travers—an able and zealous opponent of Hooker—and the author of a treatise similar to that of his great Theological adversary—entitled de Disciplina Ecclesiastica. He had taken orders at Antwerp, and was in conjuction with Hooker, a popular lecturer at the Temple—It was remarked that "the forenoon sermons spoke Canterbury, and the afternoon's Geneva."

A character, similar to that which is here ascribed to our Earliest English Dissenters—is attributed by the Historian Robertson to the Kindred Fathers of the Scottish Reformation.

† Robertson.

† Hooker's reproof to the *fair* and busy advocates of reform—always, as the Arch-Sceptic Hume observes, the greatest zealots in religion—bears the simplicity and gravity of an *apostolical* admonition.

‡ "One of the preachers told the Queen openly "in a sermon that she was like an untamed Heifer, "that would not be ruled by God's People." This in a less degree resembles the insults to which the Queen of Scots was subjected.

§ Robertson. The claim of *Priority*, which is inferred by the term *Presbyterian*—a word of Greek derivation—and which is admitted by the Historian—is entirely disallowed by the following sentence of Hooker—"We require you to find out but one "Church upon the face of the whole Earth, that "hath been ordered by your Discipline, and hath "not been ordered by our's, that is by Episcopal "Regiment, sithence the time that the blessed "Apostles were here conversant."

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* Queen Elizabeth placed entire confidence in the Archbishop, whom she used familiarly to call her (*little black Husband.*)

JANY. 23D 1828.

SIR.

Should the following translation from the German* be approved you are welcome to insert it in your Gazette.

FAREWELL.

Farewell! the dream is past
Which bound me to the earth:
Life too is fleeting fast,
And scarce survives it's birth;
The shadowy joys of smiles are o'er
And I may smile and weep no more.

2.

Weep! yes, that still is left,
A requiem breathing spell,
And though of smiles bereft,
Smiles which I loved too well,
Yet tears become our lot below,
The lot of sadness and of woe.

3.

Tears to the days gone by,
When joy serenely smiled;
Too soon alas they fly:—
By our entreaties unbeguiled,
They vanish with the year that's gone
And leave us wretched and alone.

4.

How few such moments gleam
Along the waste of years,
Each like a flattering dream,
In specious form appears;
But darker tints the landscape shade
Whene'er those glorious visions fade.

5.

And mine the fate to view,
One spot of brightness gleam,
Midst tints of darker hue
Along life's troubled stream:
And view that spot by tempests swept
Hurried to where the whirlwind slept.

FRIAZ.

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* We request these Correspondents who may in future favour us with versions from any foreign language to be particular in stating the name, vol., chap. &c. of their Originals.—ED. GAZ.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We confess ourselves highly flattered by the receipt of so many able communications during the past week—those which do not appear in our present number shall be inserted in our next.

EXCHANGE &c.

On London, at 6 months sight 1/ 0½ per Rupee.
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 100 B'bay Rs. per 0 | 0 Sicca
Madras, at 30 days sight, at par.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 154 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Siccas
BUnremittable do. 105½ do. per 0 | 0 do

Notes of the present 6 per Cent. Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1826, selling at 106 1 50 B'bay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 218 B'by Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 212 Ditto.

GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Subscriptions to the present 6 per cent Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1826, are receivable at the General Treasury at Bombay at the rate of 106½. Bombay Rupees per 0 | 0 Siccas; being the intrinsic value.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JANUARY 1828.

The following is a List of the Passengers on the Sesostris, Captain Bourchier, which leaves the harbour this morning.

For the Cape of Good Hope.—Dr. Moyle, Capt. Hart and 2 Servants, Capt. Urquhart, Capt. Johnson, Lieut. King, and Mr. Pitt, Civil Service.

For London.—Captain Slight, Capt. Wilson, and 2 Children, Capt. Athill and 1 Child, Lieut. Darke, Lieut. Jacobs, Lieut. Lewis, Dr. Bourchier and Mr. Thomas Lungley.

Capt. and Mrs. Lucenden and 4 Servants to Cannanore.

Poor Vindex cannot it seems disguise himself so as to escape detection—Write under what signature he will, the halting awkwardness of his periods will always betray him—We had come to the same conclusion as Giovanni and Johannes Secundus before we received their letters—We venture our credit for discrimination, and say, that Vindex and Crites is one and the same writer—The precise object of the epistle in last Saturday's Courier we can scarcely comprehend, but it really is a most laboured production—Giovanni however seems to be pretty near the mark—Vindex has certainly enlisted himself into the ranks of the Courier Scribes—He can invent excuses for the Courier, but denies common credence to those of the Gazette—I wonder our cotemporary did not take the hint, and say that the Printer's *devils* (who by the bye have nothing to do with the matter) had murdered one word, and given birth to another—In Vindex's opinion he could thus easily have got out of the scrape; but, be that as it may, the opportunity has gone by, and after all the learned Crites' trouble, it proves that the Courier was really hoaxed by "Imposter" in the very face of day.

We thank Vindex, we beg his pardon Crites, for the charitable manner he has tried to throw discredit over our explanation regarding the mistake of *Thespis* for *Thalia*—and we have now to tell him, that tho' we are "in the habit of correcting our proof sheets,"—on the Tuesday night in question we did not do so. This we believe was distinctly stated in our last, and Vindex will find a full confirmation of it, in the fact, of a letter, which appeared in the same paper, under *our own signature*, containing a typographical error of "*high*" for "*low*" water, which would not have escaped our eye had the proof passed under it.

We do not wish to say what we think of Vindex's acquirements, but before we lay down our pen we must do Johannes Secundus the justice to declare, that his long letter, in reply to Vindex, was received by us

at 11 O'clock on Saturday forenoon---that is, a few hours after his opponent's production issued from the press---There was therefore no midnight oil wasted in its composition.

A friend has kindly favored us with the following account of the proceedings in the Supreme Court, on Monday last—Criminal Trials in India are generally dull and uninteresting and the reports dry and wearisome—but we believe our readers will consider the present as something in the shape of a treat.

BOMBAY QUARTER SESSIONS.

On Saturday the 26th, the 1st Quarter Sessions for the present year opened, and the Grand Jury were sworn On monday the Court proceeded to the trial of the prisoners.

The 1st case was that of a biggary employed by one of the officers of the European Regt., to assist in carrying his baggage from Kolapore—It appeared by the evidence that after his master arrived in Bombay, he pitched his Tent upon the Esplanade, and having occasion to go to Tannah, the prisoner was left with the head Servant to take care of his property. One day however while the latter was giving his master's clothes to the Dhobee, the prisoner took an opportunity of carrying off forty five rupees which had been incautiously left within his reach.—On being apprehended and brought to the Police Office, he confessed the crime and was accordingly committed—The evidence against him having been gone through, his confession was read and sworn to by Mr. DeVitre the Senior Magistrate—The defence which he set up was that the head Servant the principal witness against him, had been drunk for several days, and while in that state had thrown the rupees about, which he carefully picked up and retained, not thinking it safe to trust them to the hands of an intoxicated person - The Jury, without retiring from the box, found the prisoner Guilty--Sir Ed. West, the Chief Justice, then passed sentence in the following words—You have been convicted upon the clearest oral evidence, strengthened by your own written confession, of the crime laid to your charge: You are found guilty of a theft of a very aggravated nature, from the relation in which you stood to the injured party—you robbed your master—you violated the confidence reposed in you, and made away with that very property which it was your duty to protect. The Court have always visited such transgressions with more severity than they would when the parties stood in any other relation to each other. The plea which you advanced of your master having withheld your wages, would have been no excuse, even had it been true; as it is, however, you have not proved it; for it appears that at the time you demanded them, the month was not completed. There is no extenuation therefore of your crime: but you appear to be young, very young, and the Court do not wish by the infliction of a punishment, which would attach a lasting stigma to your character, to bar your return to virtue---the Court will not therefore order you to be flogged, for that chastisement would leave marks upon your person, which would be a lasting testimony of your disgrace and guilt---The Court trust as you are not yet hardened in vice, that the lenience now shown you will have a salutary effect upon you, that it will operate as an incentive to you to recover your lost character, and that you will strive, by the correctness of your future conduct, to wipe off the disgrace in which your late errors have involved you - At the same time the Court warn you that they will punish most severely an abuse of its indulgence - that any future transgression of yours will be visited with a severity proportioned to the leniency now shown you.

The Sentence of the Court, is, that you be imprisoned in the house of Correction for the term of twelve Calendar months and that you be there kept to hard labour.

The next person placed at the bar, was a lame unfit, of the Golundaze battalion—he stood charged with having assaulted a lascar and robbed him of a Kurgota, a kind of charmed silver chain which he wore round his waist to help his digestion—The principal evidences against him were this lascar and a comrade of his, who went with him to a tank near Matoonsha to wash his clothes—The former appeared in the box with a swelling in his cheek, about the size of a medlar, and not unlike what the Craniologists term the organ of combativeness, only that it was rather misplaced—He swore that while he was standing on the bank of the tank, the prisoner (who he said was any thing but lame) rushed out upon him from a ruined temple and accused him of having stolen six rupees, which he (the prisoner) had left upon a cloth at the foot of a Pimpul tree—The witness denied having stolen the money, and to prove his innocence, offered to allow the prisoner to search his person; (which was then naked with the exception of the chain, and a Langooty or decency cloth) the prisoner replied "you have thrown the money into the water!," and saying this, he struck the witness such a violent blow in the cheek as to produce the swelling alluded to above, which seemed to like its position so well that it remained stationary there for six whole weeks, to the manifest obstruction of his speech and considerable injury to his comeliness. This sudden and dreadful visitation was too much for the weak capacity of the poor lascar—he was quite unprepared for such a blow, his philosophy and presence of mind at once forsook him, and he remained some seconds deprived of the power of speech and motion.

Obstupui, steteruntque comæ et vox faucibus hæsit.

As soon as he had recovered his speech and legs (for his body as well as mind had sunk under this terrible attack) he called upon his companion for assistance, and the latter ran out of the water, to his aid; but he came too late, for before he could arrive, the prisoner, who was labouring under an attack of constipation, took it into his head that the digestion chain might benefit his bowels, and accordingly pulled it off the witnesses waist and began to run off with his prize. The comrade however pursued and having overtaken him, to manifest his affection, embraced him most cordially. The prisoner was now in his turn obliged to cry out for aid, and he did so with effect; for immediately three other Golandauze issued from the ruined temple, and commenced a most industrious attack upon the back and shoulders of the comrade—The latter however was so deeply enamoured of his prisoner, that he withstood all these efforts to weaken his attachment - In the confusion the prisoner was enabled to transfer the chain to one of his allies—and the faithful comrade at last called out to the witness to run to the guard room for assistance—The latter quitted the field of action for that purpose, and here ended his knowledge of the transaction.

The next evidence was his heroic comrade, who in addition to the above facts, related the following—"When I pursued the prisoner, he faced about and kept me at bay with his crutch—I at last rushed in upon him, but in doing so received a very heavy blow on the shoulder—While I held the prisoner, he knashed his teeth, enlarged his eyes, and made such terrific faces, that the first witness was afraid to come near him—His three friends gave me a good threshing, and one of them, not content with paying his respects to my shoulders, saluted me on the lips with so much ardour as to draw blood—When the first witness went for the guard, the friends of the prisoner ran away, and I then took the latter to Mahim, to which place he walked without any symptoms of lameness.

Such was the general tenour of the evidence for the prosecution, but in many of the minutiæ the witnesses disagreed with each other. The prisoner in his defence declared, that *he* was the person attacked, and appealed to his lameness as a proof that he could not have manifested such activity as the witnesses for the prosecution had attributed to him.—Mr. Hughes, Police Magistrate of the Mahim division, Mr. Cresselman, Marshal of the Jail, and several of his officers proved his lameness, and two or three Jemedars of his own corps gave him a good character.—Amongst those called for the defence, was a gigantic Jemedar of the Golundaze, who stood about six feet high, independent of his cap and feather, which measured about three more—The rugged conformation of his features, and fierce glare of his eyes, one of which looked upon the bench, and the other upon the jury, gave to his countenance a stern ferocity which harmonised well with his Goliathan stature.—Mr. Bergoff, the crier of the Court, called out his name twice.

And longer had he called—but with a frown
The Jemadar arose;
He threw his blood stained sword in thunder down,
And with a withering look
His pocket handkerchief he took,
And blew a blast so loud and dread,
Were ne'er prophetic sound so full of woe;
And ever and anon he beat
The witness box with furious heat:
And though sometimes, each dreary pause between,
Mahomed Ibram by his side
His soul subduing voice applied
Yet still he kept his wild unaltered mien;
While each strained ball of sight, seemed bursting from his head.

As soon as the defence closed the Chief Justice charged the Jury at some length, recapitulating the evidence, commenting as he proceeded, upon the strong and weak parts of the testimony, and pointing out the discrepancies.—He particularly called the attention of the Jury to the fact of *lameness*, which had been proved by many most respectable witnesses for the defence, and yet had been totally denied by those for the prosecution. He concluded by saying it was a very difficult case, but that it was his duty to tell the Jury, that should any rational and serious doubt exist in their minds, they were bound to let the prisoner have the benefit of that doubt.

The Jury retired a few minutes before three, and returned to the box shortly after five to request that his Lordship would read over again some parts of the evidence in order to satisfy their minds—His Lordship read over the passages to which they alluded, and the Jury, after deliberating a few Seconds, in the box, delivered their verdict, Not Guilty."

This verdict seemed to give universal satisfaction in the Court; and the prisoner having been discharged, marched away on his crutch with a face very indicative of content.

The Court was then adjourned till ten o'clock on Tuesday.

(To be continued in our next.)

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign Brown, Royal Regt.
Lieut John Campbell, M. Army.
Lieut, H. W. Hobson, 20th Rt N. I.
Surgn. Wm. Carstairs, D. M. S.
Lieut E. Marsh, Supt. Bazars.
Lieut. Edwd. Newton, H. M 4th Lt. Drs.
Capt. Thos. Mylne, 1st Rt. Lt Cy.
Asst. Surgn. Scoular
Lieut. H. Ashton, 10th Rt. N. I.
Lieut. H. B. Turner, Engineers.
Lt. Col. J. Carfrae, 36th Rt M, N, I,
Lt, Col. G, Sale, H, M, 4th Lt, Drs,
Major Powell, D, A, Genl,
Major Morse, Qr. Mr, Genl,
Lt, ., C, Baldwin, 20th Rt, N, I,
Major G, A, Rigby, 10th Rt,

DEPARTURES.—Ensign Brown Royal Regt.
Asst. Surgn. J, Donn. 20th Rt. N. I.
Asst. Surgn. Collier, Artillery.
Lt. Coll. R. A Willes, 23d Rt. N. I.
Captn. J. J. Donoghue, Asst. Q. Mr. Gl. Madras Estab,
Lieut. J. Sinclair, Arty.
Lieut. T. Tarleton, do.
Asst. Surgn. J. Wye 2d Europeans.
Lieut. H. Hobson 20th Regt.
Capt, J, Hawkins, Engineer,
Lt, S, Slight, do,
Surgn, J, G, Moyle,
Lt, F, C. Darke, 4th Rt,
Capt, J, Saunders, 15th Regt,
Capt, G, Moore, 24th Rt,
Ensign A, Goldie, 29th Rt,

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

JANY—21. Ship Oscar, A. W. Clarke, Com from China, Left China on the 28th Nov. and touched at Singapore

Do. Persian Ship Munsoory, Mulna Mumbaruck, Naequdah from Bushire 23d Dec.

Do. Armed Ketch Chacer, Mussa Peerbhoy Syrang from Tankara Bunder

Do. The H. C. Cruizer Thetis, Lieut. Henry Wyndham, Com. from a Cruize.

25th Brig Guardian, G. Sutherland, Com. from Mauritius, 6th Dec.

26th Ship Caroline, W. D. Meyer, Com. from Cochin 27th Dec. touched at Mangalore and Goa.

Do. Ship Edmonstone, E. Hadley, Com. from from China 10th, Singapore 18th, and Malacca 21st Dec., Spoke Ship Caledonia, 10th Jany, off Quilon.

Do. Dutch Bark Hajawallie, from Batavia to Bombay.

Do. Ship Clairmont, A. McAuley, Com. from Bushire, 8th Jany,

29th The H. C. Cruizer, Nautilus, Lieut. R. Kinchant Com. from Bassadore 10th Jany.

Passengers per Brig Guardian.—E. Sterling, Esq. B. C. Service.

Per Caroline.—Mrs. Edwin, and family, Col. Carfrae, Capt. Maughan, Mr. Hart, Mr. Lulloine.

Per Clairmont.—John Watson, Esq. Merchant, Lieut Aston, Robt. McGeorge, Esq., W. S. Mellis, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

JANY—22. Ship Gypsey, (Free Trader) Wm Quirk, Com. to Greenock.

27th Armed Ketch Chacer, Mussa Peerbhoy Syrang to Cutch.

28th Ship Carron, Thos. McCarty, Com to Calcutta.

Passengers by Gipsey.—Mrs. Weight and two Children, Capt. Weight, Capt O. Donnoghee, Doctor Taylor, Lieut. Stewart.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Sesostris for London.
Britannia for ditto.
Duke of Bedford for ditto.
Grecian for Liverpool.
Bombay Castle, for China.
Carron, for Calcutta.

Portuguese.—Incomparavel for Brazil

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Britannia, Sesostris, Grecian,
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Helen, Castlereagh, Coriozo, Oscar, Byramgore, Bannerman, Milford, Duke of Bedford, Earl Kellie, Ann, Asia Felix, Prince of Wales, Lowjee, Glenelg, Charles Forbes Guardian, Soleimany, Bombay Castle, Prome Illustre Almeida, Caroline, Edmonstone, Clairmont
Amherst, H. C. Cruizer.—
Incomparavel.—Portuguese.
Mansoory.—Arab

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

JANUARY.—11. Ship La Belle Alliance, H. Hunter from London, 1st Sept. and Cape 18th Nov.

— Do. — H. M. Ship Hind, J. Furneaux from Pinang, 31st December.

— 12th, — Brig Highland Chief, James Hall, from Coringa, 10th January.

— 14th, — H. C. Ship Lord Melville, Robt. Brown, from Calcutta 1st and Vizagapatam 12th January.

— 15th, — Ship Clyde, D. N. Munro from Calcutta, and Sand Heads 10th Jan.

— Do — Clarisse, Partarrian from Bordeaux 21st July, Bombay 1st November, and Colombo 21st December.

— 16th, — H. C. C. Ship Childe Harold, W. W. West, from Calcutta 30th December, and Coringa, 12th January.

Passengers by the Clyde for Madras.—Sir Ralph Palmer, R. Davidson, Esq. Captain Rose, H. M. 45th Regiment, Lieutenant Woodhouse, Messrs. M'Kenzie, Dobbs, and Patterson, Cadets.

For London.—Mrs. A. M. Reddie, Masters George Reddie, W. Marshall, E. Rotten, R. Limond, E. Thompson, Misses Harriet Rotten, Harriet Limond, Eliza Browne.

By the Childe Harold.—Captain Fuller, H. M. 50th Regt. Mrs. Fuller and Child, Captain G. H. Johnston, Mr. G. Smith, Assistant Surgeon.

DEPARTURES.

JANUARY. — 10. Brig Catherine, G. R. Hudson, for Trincomallie.

— 11th, — Ship Gironde, P. Caussade, for Alleppe.

— 17th, — H. M. Ship Cyrene, Captain Campbell, for Trincomallie.

— Do. — H. M. Ship Hind, Captain Furneaux, for do.

— Do. — Ship Protector, Captain G. Waugh, for St. Helena and England.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS

H. M. Ship Cyrene, Captain Campbell.
H. M. Ship Hind, Captain T. Furneaux.
H. C. Ship Lord Melville, Capt R. Brown.
Ship Protector, Captain G. Waugh.
Ship Prince Regent, Captain H. Murphy.
Ship Shah-in Shah, Captain D. R. Taylor.
Ship Jehanghier, Captain P. Roy.
Ship Wellington, Captain G. Evans
Ship Fort William, Captain James Neish.
Ship La Belle Alliance, Captain W. Hunter.
Ship Eliza Ann, Captain J. Poulson.
Ship Clyde, Captain D. N. Munro.
H. C. C. Ship Childe Harold, W. W. West.
Ship Clarisse, Captain Partarrian.
Brig Norfolk, Captain M. Kingsell.
Brig Highland Chief, Captain James Hall.
Schooner Waterloo, Captain J. Williams.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

January 7.—English Ship Venelia, Captain W. Walmsley, from London 28th May, Madras, Masulipatam, and Eskapelly 10th December.

January 8.—The English ship Orient, Captain T. White, from London 1st Sept. and Madras 11th Sept.

—The English Ship King George the Fourth, Captain P. Butler, from Persian Gulph 3rd December.

Passengers per Venelia, from Masulipatam.—Mrs. Walker, and Lieut. Walker, H. M.'s 16th Lancers.

Per Orient, from London.—Mrs Jane Ewing, and Mrs. Ellen Anderson; Misses F. E. Ewing, and Isabella McDonell; James Ewing, Esq. Civil Service; Major George Hawes, 51st Regiment Native Infantry; Captain John A. Tween, H. C. Service; Mr. Andrew Anderson, Merchant; Messrs. W. T. Timins, and George Tod, Writers; Messrs John F. Erskine and George Hunter, Cadets; and Mr. H. H. Hewett, Free Merchant.

Per Ship King George the fourth.—Miss Ladlie, and Lieut. Law, B. N. Infantry.

DEPARTURES.

JANUARY. 4.—Brig Jessey, B. D'Souza, for the Eastward.

5. Brig Phoenix, E. R. Arthur, for Akyab.

— Ship Cambridge, J. Barber, for London.

6. Ship Kingston, W. A. Bowen, for London.

— French Ship General Foy, C. Vedet, for Bordeaux.

7. American Ship Ocean, John Searle, for New York.

8. Arab Ship Hydrossey, Syed Meer Sullah, for Malabar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

On the 11th instant, in Camp, March 25 miles N. N. W. of Sholapoor, the lady of Major W. H. Sykes, of a son.

At Bankote, on the 13th instant, the lady of the Rev. Alexander Crawford, of a son.

On the 21st instant, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Whish of a son.

On the Esplanade, on the 28th Instant, the Lady of Edward Grant, Esq. of the Civil Service on this Establishment of a daughter.

At Mr. Newnhams Residence, on the Esplanade, on the morning of the 29th Inst. the Lady of Lieutenant Edward Marsh, Superintendent of Bazars with the Malwa Field Force of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

None.—

DEATHS.

None.—

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Bangalore, on the 8th Instant, the Lady of Major Harris, of a Daughter.

At Quilon, on the 11th Ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Hope Smith, 15th Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 15th instant, the Lady of Henry Dickinson, Esq. of a Daughter.

At the Presidency, on Wednesday the 16th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Henry Lee, 11th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

None.—

DEATHS.

At Cannanore, on the 20th Dec. Cornelia, youngest Daughter of Captain Barbauld, H. M. 51th Regiment.

At Madras, on the 10th January, The Rev. John Gordon, Missionary, aged 49 years.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Berhampore, on the 5th January, the wife of Robert Bell, Esq. of Ramnaghur, of a son and heir.

At Calcutta, on the 6th January, at the House of P. Andrew, Esq. the Lady of F. Harris, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 6th January, the lady of William Jackson, Esq. of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on Monday the 7th January, the Lady of Thomas Brae, Esq. of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

None.—

DEATHS.

On the 7th January, Mr Ranald Macdonald, Commander of the Ship Alexander, aged 28 years.

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Wednesday, January 16.

Six per Cent, Bengal Reimittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28¼ *Premium.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106¼ Madras Rupees per 106 Sicca Rs. 26¼ *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees 1 *Discount.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106¼ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 1 *Discount*

His Majesty's Ship *Tamar*, Captain Bremer, encountered a heavy gale of wind, off the Cape, and they were, we understand, obliged to throw the Guns overboard, in order to lighten the Vessel.

The Ship *Protector*, Captain G. Waugh, continued her voyage to England on Thursday, the 17th.

Passengers.—Mrs. Gwatkin, Mrs. G. Russell, Mrs. Kinderstey, Mrs. Munro, Miss Noble; J. W. Russell, Esq. R. Rogers, Esq T. R. Wheatley, Esq. J Scott, Esq H. C. C. Service; Dr. Campbell, D. Williams, Dr Thos. Bell, R. N. Capt. Fenton, Capt. Grant, Lieut. Noble, Lieut. Horne, Lieut. Williams, and 12 Children.

His Majesty's Ships *Curene* and *Hind* sailed on the same day for Trincomalie.

Madras Gazette January 19.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	JAN. 9, 1828.	SELL
Prem.		Prem.
26 8	Remittable	26 8
0 2	Old 5 per Cent. Loan	0 6 Disct.
Prem. 4	New ditto ditto	Par.
6200 0	Bank of Bengal Share	6000 0 Prem.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	6 0
Ditto on Government Bills	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	5 0

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
2 0	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	2 0
	On Bombay 30 Days ditto, per 100 Bombay Rs.	98 0
	On Madras ditto ditto. 91 0 a 92 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	

BANK SHARES.

BUY.	PREMIUM	SELL.
6,100		6,100

By the *Bombay Courier* we observe that upwards of £2,400 have been subscribed there on account of shares in the London University, by the European part of the community; and several of the Natives, duly impressed with the advantages of the Institution, had taken shares.

Should the present Administration stand, the University, our cotemporary thinks, "will come into fashion." Whether it stands or not, there can be little doubt that the University will meet with general support. We are aware that many things in England depend upon fashion, but we should hope that the cause of general improvement, of which this Institution forms a feature, rests upon a securer basis. The people, in one respect, consider education as they would a commodity,—and whether it be fashionable to do so or not, they will send their children where they think they will receive the best and most useful education at the least cost. There are thousands who are anxious to give their children a solid and even liberal education, who can ill afford the expensiveness of the grand *finishing* institutions. Many, again, are so circumstanced that their children would not be admitted; while others doubt whether the system pursued—and fashionable, it is true, with the Aristocracy—be the very best calculated for fitting their plebeian and unambitious sons for the rough routine or the unostentatious details of Business and usefulness.

Certain individuals aware of these and many other circumstances (that have been over and over again dwelt upon) in favor of an institution that would embrace the interests of a most numerous class, have, in spite of obloquy, and all the misrepresentations of malignity, or the distortions of ridicule, laid the moral and physical foundations of the London University.

Strange that an Institution intended for the improvement of youth, and the advancement of knowledge, should have met with such determined and such rancorous opposition. Such, however, is the fact, and it stands in evidence of some unamiable anomalies of human nature, as forcibly as that saying of Rochefoucault, that there is in the misfortunes of our best friends something not unpleasant to our feelings.

Should the present Administration stand, it is speculated that the University will certainly come into fashion. If this be complimentary to the present Administration,—if it be admitted that an institution having for its scope and aim the education and improvement in knowledge and morals of thousands,—what a reflection is upon the party out of power, to suppose that the cause of improvement and education would be in fashion *only* while they are numbered with the *outs*.

Perhaps the worthies of the Strike may have had equally conscientious fears upon the subject, as they had respecting the repeal of certain laws that render the poor man's food dear. Cheap education, in the opinion of these profound philosophers and generous philanthropists, may be as objectionable as cheap corn or bread.

That the London University will come into fashion then, we doubt, not; for we have not the slightest fear but the present Ministry will stand neither do we doubt that with them will stand and prosper the cause of political regeneration, general improvement, and national confidence at home and influence abroad.

India Gaz. 7th January.

Translations from the Native Papers.—Lucknow.—The intelligence from this capital comes down to the 16th of December, when all the members of the state were actively engaged in their respective duties, and His Majesty affording fresh instances of his magnanimity and bounty. On the 30th of November, preparations were made for the dispatch of the elephants for his Excellency Lord Combermere, and the departure of the Prince to meet his Lordship. On the 1st of Dec., Major Macan arrived by dawk. On the same night, an entertainment was given at the Palace. On the 5th, his Highness Mohammed Hussain, and the Nawab Mooatimud-ad-Dowlah, and his son Nizam-ad-Dowlah, proceeded to perform the Istakbal, or ceremony of reception, of his Excellency; and twenty-two thousand Rupees were sent to the Residency to defray the expences of printing the Shan-Nama, under the direction of Major Macan. On the 11th, his Majesty, attended by the Resident, proceeded towards the suburbs, where Camel couriers announced the approach of the Commander-in-Chief. When the two trains met, his Majesty received his Lordship on his own elephant, and returned to the city, proceeding through the streets crowded with people, and all the houses were splendidly ornamented and enlivened by bands of musicians and singers. The cortege alighted at the Jilwa-khano, from whence his Majesty was conveyed in a litter, and his Excellency, in a palanqueen to the Baherdebree, where his Majesty presented his Lordship with his miniature, richly set with diamonds. After dinner, and conversation with the Commander in Chief and Resident, assisted by the Mooatumud-ad Dowlah and Major Macan, dresses of honour, and appropriate presents were distributed, and the party broke up. On the 13th, the Commander in Chief breakfasted with His Majesty, and at night dined at the Palace, and witnessed the singing and dancing of the court bands, and splendid illuminations and fireworks. On the 14th, His Majesty dined with the Commander in Chief. On the 15th, His Lordship was entertained with the fights of elephants and other animals, and afterwards breakfasted with his Majesty, to whom he presented a curious Hooka, and his own portrait, His Majesty, taking a sable from his own side, girded it upon His Excellency. On the 16th, His Excellency returned to his tents with the intention of marching to Furrukabad. His Highness Mohammed Hussain, and the Moatimud ad Dowlah forming, as before, his escort.

Govt. Gaz. 7 January.

The Honorable Company's Ship *Ernaad*, from Rangoon, brings Four Lakhs of Rupees, and a cargo of very fine teak, in part payment of the third instalment of the Crore of Rupees by which the Peace of Yan-da-bo was purchased by the Burmahs. The Prince of Irrewaddy had complained of the want of cash in his district and waited on the Woonghee at Rangoon to arrange with Sir Archibald Campbell for his proportion of the instalment being paid in timber which has been allowed. The quantity will be about ten ship loads of vessels, of 600 tons, of cargo like that brought by the *Ernaad*, thirteen hundred pieces shimbin, or teak planks. By an arrival from Ava which occurred a few days before the *Ernaad*, sailed, the Woonghee received intelligence, that the Queen's brother would pay the balance of the third instalment immediately. The following extract of a private letter from Rangoon, furnishes some further interesting intelligence from that quarter:—

"The Talains continue quiet, but the Woonghee did not appear to like Sir Archibald Campbell's absence from the Frontier I believe on their account. The Ava Government have succeeded well in the choice of a Governor for Rangoon, the Woonghee is really a very well disposed and intelligent person, and seems to make a point of giving satisfaction to *all classes*, of which at Rangoon there are many. He went lately attended by all the Great men of this Court to visit the *Ernaad*, and dined on board. He was highly pleased with so fine a specimen of Marine Architecture, which the *Ernaad* (being a Bombay built ship) is well known to be; indeed her *voyages, cargoes*, and general utility to the Government, while employed at this Presidency, are proofs of the Woonghee's good judgment in this respect. The H. C. Steamer *Irrawaddy* passed up to Rangoon on the 19th, although the ebb tide was strong against her she made such wonderful progress as might well astonish people who have merely seen foolish letters in the public papers on that subject; when the *Ernaad* left Rangoon Bar, a French ship, apparently armed, and the brig *Brittania*, were entering the river."—*Harkaru.*

Private letters which reached us yesterday from Bushier dated 1st December bring the accounts from Tehran down to the 2d November, and furnish the following very important intelligence:—

"Tehran, Nov. 2, 1827.—Tabreez was entered without opposition by the Russian force under command of Count Saken on the 25th ultimo. No official intelligence of this event had reached the Government of Tehran 2d Nov; but the information may be relied upon.

"The country is in great confusion. The direct road from Tabreez to this place is impassible for small parties even of troops. The Prince Royal's wives and children accompanied by a guard of above a thousand men were attacked within one stage of Tabreez by the Eeleaut Tribe called Shekakee and it was not till a considerable number of the latter had been killed that they desisted. Full powers had some time since been sent to Tabreez to enable the Minister there to conclude peace by ceding the country beyond the Arras paying a limited sum of Money. But whether the Russians will now be satisfied with these terms may be very doubtful. They will find it so easy to enforce even extravagant demands that it will require much moderation on the part of His Imperial Majesty's Agents to prevent their demanding a greater territorial Cession.

Erivan has fallen to the force under command of General Paskevitch."

Ere this in all probability a Russian force is in Tehran. Our letters do not mention whether the English Envoy Colonel Macdonald was with the Prince Royal or where he had gone, As the Russians had not listened to the proposal to grant peace on the surrender of the territory beyond the Arras, it would seem that they have more serious designs on Persia than the mere extension of their territory to that river.

His Majesty's 59th Regiment of Foot commenced its march from Berhampore for the Presidency on Thursday, the 3d, and expects to reach Fort William on Friday the 25th Inst.

His Majesty's 14th Foot, now in Fort William proceeds, we believe, to Berhampore, in its room.

Hurkaru 8th January.

Foreign News.

PORTUGAL

Two Princes, two brothers—Don Pedro and Don Miguel—appear at this moment to hold in suspense the policy and the destiny of the world. Objects, by turns, of hope and fear, their steps are reckoned, their fortunes are watched—and, as if their presence in Portugal, according as the one or the other is first there, were to finish or begin all that is to be finished or begun, from all sides there is but one cry—"Lisbon calls on you—come!"

Whatever may be the qualities of these Princes, or their rank, we mus seek and see something also then their persons in that interest which they excite. What then are they? Whom do they represent? Every one knows. They represent two systems which now divide the world and dispute the conquest of it. The struggle is in the mind, and people would wish to personify it, that it might settle the dispute by the sword. The moment that the latter is drawn a terrible explosion will follow—an explosion which is desired on the one side and feared on the other.

This great spectacle presents a remarkable peculiarity, that it is exhibited on the only point of the globe where the old system has most life and vigour. Liberalism seems willing to enter on the combat in the presence of even those many and ancient customs, which, yet in activity, are able to oppose it. It would destroy its enemy on the very spot, where he is master of all things.

GREECE.

Count Capo D'Istria.

Count Capo d'Istria was born at Corfu, in the year 1776. His family had, from the year 1300, held an honourable place in the first class of citizens of the Seven Ionian Isles. He studied in the Universities of Italy, and returned to his country in 1798, at the moment when the overthrow of the republic of Venice introduced into the Ionian Islands the democratic power of France. He found his father a prisoner, and threatened by the French Commissary with banishment, on account, it was said, of his political opinions. Count Capo d'Istria exerted himself with zeal and activity for the relief of his father, and had the good fortune to succeed. In February 1799, the French were obliged to surrender the Ionian Islands to the combined Russian and Ottoman fleets. Count Capo d'Istria's father was then appointed head of the Ionian deputation, which proceeded to Constantinople to take part in the negociations which had for their object to determine the fate of the Seven Islands.—In fact, the treaty of the 20th March 1800 constituted the Seven Islands a republic, tributary to the Porte, in like manner as Ragusa was placed under the protection of Russia and England. Though still young, Count Capo d'Istria was employed in 1800 to organize the islands of Cephalonia, Ithaca, and St. Maure. This was the commencement of his political career.

The new republic could not always avert Ali Pacha's influence, or escape from the consequences of his encroachments. The coasts of Epirus, Butrinto, Vonitza, and Previsa, the governments of which were placed under the safeguard of the Seve Islands, were occupied by the Pacha's armies, which were then supported by the policy of Bonaparte, and assisted by his officers. Parga alone resisted this invasion. The degradation and humiliation which the Ionian Government experienced in consequence of this infraction of the treaty, sowed the seed of discord in the interior, which afterwards grew up into a civil war. In 1802, a Russian plenipotentiary arrived in Corfu, with the mission of pacificator of the Islands, and with the guarantee of their constitution. Count Capo d'Istria was then appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department of the republic, and and afterwards for Foreign Affairs for the Marine and for the Commerce. One of the most prominent acts of his administration was the establishment of normal schools, which had not before existed in the islands. The national language, which had been but little cultivated, was made a particular object in these schools. In 1807, the Isle of St. Maura was threatened by Ali Pacha. The Ionian Government invested Count Capo d'Istria with the powers of Commissioner Extraordinary on the frontiers, and placed under his orders all the militia of the Seven Islands, as well as the Greeks of Epirus, Austria, and the Peloponnesus, who were in the service of the Allied Courts in the Seven Islands—In this campaign, under the canon of Ali Pacha, Count Capo d'Istria became first known to the Greek captains Colocotroni, Botzaris Karaiskaki, and other chiefs; and at this epoch his personal relations with the warlike part of Greece commenced. The peace of Tilsit brought back the French to the Ionian Islands. The Count Capo d'Istria remained in the country, but accepted no employment. In July 1808, he was invited by the Russian Ministry to repair to Petersburgh, to be employed in the Foreign Department. Thither he went in 1809, and remained there until 1812. He was then employed in the suit of the Russian Embassy, at Vienna, whence he was summoned to discharge the functions of Chief of the Diplomatic Department, at the head-quarters of the Russian army of the Danube, and afterwards with the grand army. He continued with the army during the campaigns of 1813, 1814, and 1815, and took an active part in the most important negociations of this memorable epoch. In November 1813, the Emperor Alexander sent him to Switzerland. The result of his mission was, that Switzerland made common cause with the Allied Powers against, Bonaparte and the system of the Helvetic confederation, as it now exists was in part his work, in concurrence with the Ministers of the other Allied Courts, and of the 22 Cantons. Switzerland still feels for him a grateful affection; and, independently of the testimony of national gratitude bestowed on him by the Cantons of Vaud and Geneva, in granting him the rights of citizenship, he has been enabled, during his residence, to gather the fruits of the favourable sentiments with which he had impressed that country. At the Congress of Vienna, during the conferences at Paris in 1815, and at Aix-la Chapelle, Count Capo d'Istria possessing all the confidence of the Emperor Alexander, was chosen to carry on the principle negociations with the Allied Powers.—negociations which included those, the result of which was the placing the Ionian Islands under the exclusive protection of Great Britain. In all these situations Count Capo d'Istria constantly professed liberal principles, but in a spirit remarkable for moderation and conciliation. From 1816 to 1822 he exercised the functions of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of the Emperor Alexander. Judging from the testimonies of esteem with which the Emperor Alexander and the other Sovereigns of Europe honoured him, and from the reception he received in all the countries he visited, it would appear that Capo d'Istria has known how to win, not only the good-will of monarchs, but the no less important suffrage of public opinion. In 1822 when the Court of Russia adopted the Austrian system with regard to the affairs of the Levant and Greece, Count Capo d'Istria resigned his office, and retired to Switzerland carrying with him marks of the unaltered kindness of the Emperor Alexander, and of the attachment of the most distinguished persons in Russia. During his residency in Greece, he lived very privately, devoting his time, his attention, and all his fortune—by the by a very moderate one—to the service of the unfortunate Greeks. In the beginning of the year 1826 he came to Paris, and it was supposed that he then intended to go Russia. He did not take the journey, however, until the month of May in present year, and it was on his arrival in Russia that he received the news of the choice which called him to the Government of the affairs of Greece. After a residence of two months in Russia, Count Capo d'Istria retraced his steps, and he is now in this country. His arrival was preceded by a decree, whereby the Emperor Nicholas gives him a complete discharge from his service, in terms which at once demonstrate the personal sentiments entertained by his Sovereign towards him, and the character of the recollections he has left behind him in Russia.

(From the Constitutionnel.)

Naples, July 9.—(Extract from a private letter.)—Greece only wants a skilful chief to conduct her political affairs. We expect with impatience, Count Capo d'Istria—his presence alone will terminate all the discussions which are so prejudicial to the common cause on account of their causing a division of the forces. Notwithstanding the disputes of the National Assembly, the formation of a Constitutional Charter has been at last agreed upon; it is conceived in the following terms:—

Constitutional Charter of Greece.

In the name of the holy and indivisible Trinity.

The Greek nation, met for the third time in a National Assembly, proclaims through her legitimate Representatives, before God and man, its political existence and independency, and establishes the following fundamental principles, which are to form her Constitution:—

CHAPTER I.—*Respecting religion.*

Art. 1. In Greece every man is free to profess his religion; but the orthodox religion of the Greek Church is the religion of the State.

CHAPTER II.—*Respecting the State of Greece.*

2. Greece is one and indivisible.

3. It is composed of Eparchies (Provinces).

4. All pans that have taken up, or will take up, arms against the despotical Government of the Ottomaus, are reputed Eparchies of Greece.

Respecting the Public Laws of the Hellenes.

5. The Sovereign Power resides in the nation; from the nation emanates all power, and it exists only for the nation.

6 The following are Hellenes:—1. All the native Greeks who believe in Jesus Christ.—2. Those who, oppressed by the O toman yoke, and believing in Jesus Christ, have come, or may come, into the State of Greece to bear arms, or to inhabit it.—3. The natives of foreign countries descended from a Greek father.—4. The natives and others, and their descendents, who were naturalized before the publication of the present Constitution; and the natives of foreign coun ries who may come to Greece and take the oaths.—5. The foreigners that may come to Greece and get naturalized.

7. All Hellenes are equal in the eye of the law.

8. All Hellenes are admitted, according to their personal talents, to all public employments, whether political or military.

9. Those foreigners who come to reside for ever, or for a time, in Greece, are equal to Hellenes in the eye of the law.

10. The taxes are to be distributed between the inhabitants of the state with justice, and according to the proportions of the fortunes of individuals; but no tax can be levied without a law being promulgated respecting the same; and no law concerning taxes can be enacted or published for longer than one single year.

11. The law guarantees the personal liberty of all. No man can be arrested or imprisoned, but according to the forms of law.

12. The life, honour, and property of all men in the State, are under the protection of the laws.

13 No order for the search or arrest of persons or property, can be issued without being founded upon sufficient proof, and without designating the place of search, the persons or objects to be arrested.

14. In all judicial proceedings, all individuals have the right of demanding the cause and nature of the accusation lodged against them, to reply to such accusations, the accusers and their witnesses, of offering witnesses in their defence—of taking Counsel—and demanding a prompt decision of the Tribunals.

15. No person is to be deemed guilty before his conviction.

16. No person to be tried twice for the same crime, nor provisionally to be condemned and deprived of his property, without a trial preceding. A judgment finally pronounced cannot be appealed against.

17. The Government may require the surrender of any private property, on account of public utility being sufficiently proved to demand it, and after indemnity being previously granted.

18. Torture and confiscation are abolished.

19. The law cannot have a retrospective operation.

20. Hellenes have the right of forming establishments of any kind in science, philanthropy, industry, and arts, and of choosing professors for their instruction.

21. In Greece it is not allowed to buy or sell a human being. Every slave, of whatever nation and of whatever religion, shall be free as soon as he puts his foot on the soil of Greece, and his owner can no longer pursue him.

22. No person can object to a competent Judge, nor be prevented from applying to a Judge.

23. No person can be detained for longer than twenty-four hours in prison without being apprised of the cause of his detention, nor for longer than three days without proceedings being commenced against him.

24. According to the rules of our holy Church, the Clergy cannot participate in any public employment; the Presbyters (married Priests) alone have the right of election.

25 All men have the right of addressing the Senate in writing, and of proposing their opinions respecting any public matter.

26. The Hellenes are entitled to write and publish their thoughts and opinions, by means of the Press, or otherwise, freely, without being liable to any censorship, but under the following restrictions:—1. Of not attacking the principles of the Christian Religion.—2. Of not violating public decency.—3. Of avoiding all personal insults and calumny.

27. The Greek Government confers no titles of Nobility whatever, and no Hellenes can, without consent of the Government, receive any appointment, gift, reward, employment, or title of whatever description it may be, from any Foreign Monarch, Prince, or State, whatsoever.

28. The epithets of illustrious, excellent, &c are not to be given to any Hellenes residing in the interior of the State; the Governor only is to be styled under the title of Excellency, which is to cease when his function ceases.

29. No native or naturalized Greek, inhabiting Greece, and enjoying the rights of citizenship, can have recourse to the protection of any foreign power, and in case of contravention, he ceases to be a citizen.

CHAPTER IV.—*Respecting Naturalization*

30. The Government will naturalize such foreigners as may produce certificates from Greek functionaries, attesting—1. That they have resided within the interior of the State during the full of three years.—2. That they have not been, within such period, condemned to any disgraceful penalty.—3. That they have acquired within the state landed property of the value of at least 100 talaris (or hard Spanish dollars.)

31. Great achievements and notorious services rendered to the country in its exigencies are sufficient titles to naturalization.

32. The Government is likewise authorized to naturalize such foreigners as may have founded distinguished establishments tending to promote the progress of sciences, arts, commerce, and industry. It may likewise abridge the time required for naturalization.

33. Such foreigners as have served, or may serve, Greece in a warlike capacity for two years, and produce certificates of such service, are *ipso facto* declared citizens of Greece.

34 A person naturalized immediately enjoys the rights of citizenship, but the right of representation is to be regulated by the laws of election, which the Senate will publish.

35. Persons naturalized shall take the oaths of allegiance to Greece.

CHAPTER V.—*Respecting the Organization of the Greek Government.*

36. The sovereign power of the nation is divided into three branches—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial power.

37. The legislative power enacts the laws.

38. The executive power sanctions the laws, according to the 74th article, and carries them into effect.

39. The judicial power applies the laws.

40. The legislative power belongs specially to the body of Representatives of the people, which assumes the name of Senate (Βουλη.)

41. The executive power resides in a high individual, who assumes the name of Governor, and who has several Secretaries under his orders.

42. The judicial power belongs to the tribunals.

We noticed in our last the important intelligence of the Turkish troops having re-occupied Moldavia and Wallachia, in consequence of the determination of Russia to assist the Greeks. We see no reason to doubt the truth of this report, which is contained in several letters from the first Houses in Frankfort, dated the 9th of September. They distinctly state the fact of two Turkish Corps having marched from Rumelia to occupy those provinces—they state too that, contrary to general expectation, the Porte has met the decisive language held by the Russian Minister at Constantinople in favour of the Greeks, by a declaration that it would never depart from the principle of never permitting any foreign intervention in its internal affairs.

The Court of Austria is in great alarm at this movement of the Turkish troops, but a hope is expressed in letters from Vienna "that the Ministers of the Allied "Powers may still be able to "avert this storm." It will be surprising, however, if the Russian Government does not take advantage of this violation of the treaty of Ackerman to declare war against the Sultan, without waiting for further ground of provocation. Turkey seems to expect this, for according to all accounts she has at length awakened from her lethargy, and is arming at all points—whatever may be the result, the Crescent is at least endeavouring to assume an imposing appearance.

In the mean time the affairs of the Greeks have once more put on an improving aspect. The Patriots have rallied from the despair into which they were thrown by the loss of the Acropolis, and fresh efforts were making under the superintendence of Lord COCHRANE, General CHURCH, and others of our gallant countrymen, to consolidate the glorious existence of Greece.

In a recent proclamation put forth by General CHURCH, he calls upon the Greeks not to despair, as they have on their side "the affection and succour of the Christian world."

Their prospects have been further improved by an extensive insurrection which has broken out in Albania,—in order to put down which, RESCHID PACHA has been compelled to leave the Theatre of his late successes in Attica; but it would seem that those who are best informed upon the state of affairs in Greece, do not think that the attempt to terminate the struggle between the Greeks and and Turks by fleets, will be of any avail, and that nothing but a disembarkation of Troops will effect it.

There are of course conflicting opinions as to whether the Porte will oppose by force the attempt of the Allied Powers to compel the recognition of Greek independence. The majority think that, when the desperate choice between war and peace must be decided upon, the Turk, however, he may bluster, will choose the latter.

An able article has been put forth in the *Gazette de France* with the apparent object of explaining the views of the Allied Powers, in order to remove all apprehensions of war. It contends that the Scenes of carnage in Greece will soon be put an end to by means of neutrality alone, without having recourse to force against either of the belligerent parties—It asserts with confidence, that the obstinate resistance of the Porte must give way to the moderation and firmness of the Allies—and it asks, are not all the political efforts of a state when it forgets its own interest, a kind of political Suicide? and what interest can France, England, or even Russia, have, in making war on the Turks without any hope for any of those nations to govern Greece?

The instructions of the Russian Admiral are then given, as thus—"The Rear Admiral will go the Mediterranean, and will announce in every port, on arriving in the Archipelago, that he comes—first, to protect the Russian commerce; second, to maintain the strictest neutrality between the contending parties." The instructions of the French and English Admirals coincide with this document of the Russian Cabinet, which, it is argued, clearly demonstrates the intention of the Allies to avoid any thing which might appear like an armed intervention between the Beligerents—it concludes with a reiterated assurance that the treaty, signed by the Allied Powers, cannot have been drawn up with any other intention than that of re-establishing tranquillity in the East, by all imaginable means consistent with a strict system of neutrality.

In confirmation of this view of the case we copy, from the London *Courier*, the annexed letter of Captain BLAQUIERE, in reply to some charges against General CHURCH—in which the gallant Captain, who is considered a great authority, expresses a confident opinion that no war will ensue.

There is other valuable information in the letter which is deserving of consideration.

Sir,—At a moment when the treaty of intervention lately entered into by the three Great Powers of Europe, is about to terminate the Greek contest, I regret to perceive that two articles have appeared in the English Papers, calculated, not only to misrepresent the real state of affairs in Greece, but to diminish the sympathy which the struggle of that oppressed country has hitherto excited in Europe. I allude to the letters of M. Maillet and M. Poirel, which have appeared in the *Courier* of the 5th and 8th instant. With respect to the statements put forth by the former, I admit that Napoli di Romania has been the theatre of great excesses, occasioned by the rivalry and rapacity of the two chiefs, Grivas and Fotomara, arising altogether from the dissentions which followed the fall of Missolonghi, and the imprudent removal of the Seat of Government to Egina. In attributing these excesses to General Church, G. Maillet has advanced a gratuitous calumny, totally unsupported by facts. To prove this assertion, it is merely necessary to state, that the efforts of the General in Chief were so exclusively directed to saving the Acropolis, as to render it impossible for him to take any measures for quelling the feuds of Napoli, while the fate of that important point was undecided. Indeed, I have reason to know, that the conduct of the contending Chiefs had excited the attention of the General, immediately after his nomination, but, the anxiety, both of Lord Cochrane and himself, to relieve Athens, absorbed every other consideration.

Passing over the lamentation of M. Maillet, of which it is difficult to comprehend the object, if he be really a friend of Greece, I am truly sorry to find that M. Poirel should have fallen into similar errors, as he is a young man of excellent character, and entitled to great praise for his exertions while in Greece. In the first place, the assertion of M. Poirel, that General Church was recommended to the Greek Government by Captain Hamilton, is mere invention. The General went to Greece in consequence of formal invitations from the Government and Military Chiefs, the latter, of whom had, for the most part, served under him in the Greek Regiment, which he organised in the Ionian Islands many years before.

It is very natural for the French Phillelines to praise Colonel Fabvier, and dwell on the service he has rendered to Greece.—Without the smallest desire of depreciating the services of that Officer, it cannot for a moment be denied, that neither his successes nor general reputation has rendered him popular among the Greeks, and as to placing him at the head of the army, it was never contemplated. The most gallant and important act of Fabvier's was unquestionably that of relieving the Acropolis, and had he retained it a few weeks longer, his glory would have been complete.

The assertion of Mr. Poirel, that Lord Cochrane and General Church were inimical to Fabvier, is most unjust. No sooner had their nomination taken place, than they determined to make every possible sacrifice to save the Acropolis. It was impossible to evince more gallantry and zeal than were displayed by the General and his Lordship in this trying service, and if they failed, it arose from a combination of circumstances, over which they had no control.

Another assertion of M. Poirel, that the regulars were neglected, and not paid by General Church, arises from his ignorance of the real state of the case; he was at Salamis, superintending the artillery depot there, and could not, therefore, know what passed at the Piræus. I can assert, from my personal knowledge, that the claims of the regulars were particularly attended to by the General-in Chief, As to General Church's not placing himself amidst the troops, there was a very sufficient reason for this. He had, from motives of proper delicacy, determined not to take the command out of Kariaskaki's hands, and therefore remained on board a Spezziote schooner, where the military chest was kept. This did not, however, prevent him passing the greatest part of his time on shore.

Upon the capitulation and surrender of the Acropolis, a great deal might be said, to prove the facility with which it could have been retained. In the present stage of the question, I shall merely observe, that the impression on the minds of all those who were present at the Phalerum after the disaster of the 6th, was, that the garrison entertained no intention of yielding. When they saw the heroic efforts which had been made to relieve the place, they expressed their determination to hold out for some months, and this was communicated in writing to the General in Chief. There is no doubt but the dissentions between Fabvier and Grisoti, the Greek leader, added to the abandonment of the Phalerum, rendered necessary by the impossibility of supporting the army there, hastened the fall of the Acropolis; but it belongs to history alone to decide; whether that point could have held out or not, for a longer period. With respect to the General-in-Chief having sent orders to Fabvier to capitulate, nothing can be more absurd. His impression, like that of the whole army, was, that the citadel, could hold out; and, under this feeling, it was by no means likely he would have given such instructions. It is proper to state, that those who were in the Acropolis had provisions for some time, and that there had been no fire directed against the walls for several months. Had the existence of the treaty been known, the Acropolis would have remained in the hands of the Greeks: as it is, such a calamity cannot possibly intervene, either one way or another, with the determination of the Allied Sovereigns. This striking proof of humanity and wisdom on the part of the great Powers of Europe, in giving political existence to Greece, has decided a question in which the sympathies of the whole civilised world have been most deeply engaged. Why, therefore, should the declared friends of the cause attempt either to diminish the claims of the Greeks commisserations—or attempt to vilify those individuals who, like General Church, have espoused it with strongest feelings of philanthropy and disinterestedness?

I cannot conclude this explanation, without expressing a hope, that the magnanimous views of the High Contracting Parties may be speedily carried into effect, and thus save Europe from witnessing the most appalling tragedy which ever befel any nation. With respect to the reports daily circulated, concerning the intended resistance of the Porte, they should be received with great caution. For my own part, I am convinced no resistance will be made, except by those remonstrances so natural on such an occasion. Besides, if the whole force of Turkey and Egypt have been unable to re-conquer Greece, after a war of nearly seven years, how are they to resist the united fleets of the three Great Powers? On the other hand, there is little reason to doubt, that the Seraskier has been obliged to relinquish the intended siege of Corinth, while I am equally satisfied, Ibrahim Pacha will gladly retire from a country which has exhausted the treasury, and frittered away those resources on which the stability and power of his father must depend. My humble opinion, therefore, is, that the treaty will meet with no serious obstacles, and that, in carrying it into effect, the Contracting Parties will be performing a great act of political justice, no less called for by the most sacred rights of humanity, than beneficial to the general interests of Europe.

THE TIMES,—AUGUST 4, 1827.

METTERNICH—THE PORTE'S MANIFESTO.

Whoever shall have the fortune to ransack the secret papers of Prince Metternich after the death of that Minister, misnamed, we think, a "Statesman," may light upon things more worthy of astonishment than the original draught of the Turkish Manifesto, which was yesterday published exclusively in this journal. Pictures, with certain characteristic marks upon them, are pronounced at once, by competent judges, to be of a specific age and school, and indeed it most frequently happens that the composition or colour, the form of handling, affords such materials of ready and plausible decision to the connoisseur, as justify him in declaring not merely the period, whether remote or recent,—not merely the school, whether Flemish, French, English, Spanish, Venetian, Florentine, Roman, whence and whence the subject of his criticism first beheld the light; but the very individual mind which conceived, and finger which traced it on the canvass. Some paintings are innocently mystical and confused: some State papers, too, are designedly mysterious or unmeaning,—circumstances which create much difficulty for the inexperienced, but which rather facilitate for the acute, the task of hunting out an author. In the present instance, although the Musulman diplomatist appeals on behalf of the principles which he announces to the old law of nations, and to the sacred Koran, there is in the manifesto prima facie evidence that the text of the piece was in the code of the Holy Alliance, and that it was Metternich, not Mahomet, who inspired it.

The first paragraph, or clause, is somewhat too abstract to require much discussion, though even there the clumsy foot may be discoverable. After talking of the benefits resulting from a union of men in society, the writer goes on to allege, that from the diversity of manners and character, "this union could only only be accomplished "*by the subjection of several nations*" under the same yoke. This is a doctrine equally edifying for the Walachians, Moldavians, Bulgarians, Egyptians, and Christians of unhappy Greece, whose variety of "manners and character," compelled no doubt, the enlightened followers of the Crescent to "subjugate" them for the benefit of the conquered people themselves; as it was covertly designed to be for the multifarious races, including those of northern Italy, who have, from motives no less benevolent, been "subjugated," even in our own time, by a Power no less enlightened than the Ottoman.

But then "Almighty wisdom," as we are "assured has assigned to each country of the "universe a Sovereign, in whose hands the reins "of *absolute* authority over the nations subject "to his dominion are placed." If this be from the Koran it is undoubtedly the Vienna edition of that important work. No where else but in the protocols of the Holy Alliance, are "divine right" and the "monarchical principle" stated with more accuracy of expression. In this respect the Manifesto contains *argumentum ad hominem*, which, on the ground assumed by the Divan, it would not be easy for the Russian or French Cabinet to get rid of, inasmuch as the enjoyment of "absolute" power leaves the Grand Seignor *carte blanche* over the persons and properties of the Greeks, whom he may therefore confiscate and empale as he thinks proper, treating any complaint or reclamation from the Holy Allies as a piece of unchristian impertinence.

But in another position the Porte is not quite so successful. It alleges that the duration of such of a happy state of things depends on Sovereigns abstaining from every kind of interference in each others internal affairs; with the three facts staring each other in the face, that Russia did meddle in the affairs of Poland, which she holds as a conquest,—by "divine right," of course; that Austria meddled in the affairs of the two Sovereigns of Naples and Piedmont; and that Charles X. of France keeps possession (by "divine right" again) of the dominions of the King of Spain, whose "affairs" he regulates as he thinks proper, because Louis XVIII., by a right which is still unspecified, meddled in them through the bayonets of 100,000 soldiers. On the ground therefore, of "inconsistency," there is nothing to prevent the Kings of the Holy Alliance from exercising the "divine right" of invasion, to the detriment even, and overthrow of the "divine right" of possession, whenever such whim as they like. There is, nevertheless, in this long Metternich Manifesto one little grain of truth worth a short observation. The Turkish scribe does not once attempt to grapple with the avowed motive of the Allied Powers for interfering between the Porte and its Christian subjects—namely that the continuance of the war is an evil which loudly threatens the general tranquillity of Europe itself, suspending commerce, and destroying property and extending its ravages to innocent and unoffending states. This appears to us a ground of interference sufficient in the eye of justice, and laudable in that of humanity, with a view to the general interests of mankind. It is clear, moreover, of all connexion with the topics of dispute between Russia and Turkey on the Danube; with regard to which, so long as no actual breach takes place, there seems no immediate necessity here for raising a political discussion.

(*Continued in the Second Supplement.*)

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30TH 1828.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

GREECE.

THE HERALD, AUG. 31.

(*From the Constitutionnel.*)

LEGHORN, AUG. 16.—(Extract of a private letter).—We have received a letter from Corfu, dated the 6th Augt. announcing a signal victory obtained by the Greeks over the enemy in the Peloponnesus. Ibrahim Pacha wanted, after the defeat he had sustained at Megaspileon and at Calavieta, to march his troops against Acrocorinth; having assembled all his forces, he put himself in person at the head of the Arabs. The Greeks fell in with him in the vicinity of the town of Vostilza, and compelled him to retreat, after he had lost a considerable number of soldiers.

Another letter, from the island of Zante, mentions that Admiral Cochrane, after having burnt an Egyptian brig before Alexandria and spread terror in the enemy's country, returned to Poros. Yesterday morning, a small frigate of thirty-six guns, and schoonor belonging to the Turkish fleet, passed our island voyage to Patras; when suddenly Admi. Cochrane hove in sight near the Strophara islands with the Hellas frigate and Soter (Saviour) brig, belonging to the Philhellenes. Towards noon we heard a brisk firing, and in the evening we received intelligence of a naval engagement. Early this morning the Hellas approached our island, the Soter having the enemy's frigate in tow, the Greek standard being hoisted on her masts; the Turks who were on board of her having found themselves compelled to strike and surrender her after ten minutes' resistance. This frigate had suffered much in her sails and rigging from the great guns of the Hellas. Greek sailors were upon her decks repairing the damage she has received. Her main mast was carried away at the instep, which admits easily of repair. The Greeks came so near our harbour that that we could make out her men by the aid of telescopes. As to the Turkish schooner, she has been captured without receiving any damage. The Greek ships steered or Clarenza, for the purpose of coming to an anchor there, and fitting out the schooner by to-morrow morning.

Flanders Mail.

FRANKFORT, AUG. 18.—Letters from St. Petersburg say, that great activity is observed in the departments of the Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs. A new declaration is spoken of, to be addressed by the Russian Cabinet to the other great powers of Europe, relative to the negotiations set on foot at Constantinople, for adjusting the affairs of Greece. It appears to be beyond all doubt that the Emperor Nicholas has manifested the greatest discontent at the continued tergiversation of the Porte, and that conformably to the wishes of the people and the clergy, he is firmly resolved to put an end to the effusion of blood in the Peloponnesus. It is affirmed, that the last despatches sent by Count Nesselrode to the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, are drawn up in this spirit. The contents of the despatches were to be communicated to the Court of Austria with an invitation to send fresh instructions to Baron Ottenfels, the Imperial Internuncio at Constantinople, to employ all his influence to make the Porte comprehend that its present policy is calculated to bring on events the results of which cannot but be injurious to the Empire of the Crescent.

The report that Turkish troops organised in the European fashion were to come to Moldavia, had reached St, Petersburgh. It is said that orders have been sent to the General commanding the Army in Bessarabia to draw his posts closer together, and to watch all the movements that may take place in Moldavia; and in case the Turks should increase their force in that principality, to send immediate notice to the Minister of War at St. Petersburgh.

Count Capo d'Istria was visited at Berlin by the most distinguished Philhellenes of that capital, who were desirous of paying their respects to the future President of the Government of Greece.

Letters from Corfu say that Ibrahim Pacha has suddenly suspended his march, and is now completely inactive. It is supposed that he would again go to Navarin, where he will probably wait for despatches from his father, the Viceroy of Egypt. News had been received that a frigate had sailed from Alexandria, bound for the Morea. It will probably anchor at Navarin.

The *New Times* has a letter from Greece, in which the writer attributes the surrender of the Acropolis to treachery, implicates an Austrian Captain and the French Admiral De Rigny, as the contrivers of the disgraceful capitulation, and Colonel Fabvier as basely sacrificing a strong and well-provisioned fortress to personal considerations. We should not be surprised to find the Austrian and the Admiral guilty, but we sincerely hope that Colonel Fabvier has done nothing to tarnish his reputation as a soldier and a patriot.

English News. And Miscellanea.

DOVER, MONDAY EVENING.

Mr. Huskisson arrived here this day from Boulogne, after a quick journey from Paris, which he only quitted on Sunday. The Right Hon. Gentleman appears in much better health than any one could expect from the last accounts which we received of him; but not better than his friends wish. He bore the passage uncommonly well, holding a conversation with Captain Bushell nearly the whole of the way from Boulogne, and inquiring for many of the inhabitants of Dover, with whose names Mr. Huskisson was perfectly well acquainted, having once offered himself as Candidate to represent this place in Parliament. Mr. Huskisson left Dover immediately for London.

We are truly happy, however, to find that the debility induced by the fatigue of his journey to Paris has been removed by a few day's rest in that capital, and that his friends consider his health as now being nearly re-established. The spirits of the Right Honourable Gentleman sustained a great shock on his receiving the account of Mr. Canning's death, and he still appears deeply dejected.

MR. HERRIES.—The Right Hon. John Charles Herries owes his success in life to the misfortunes of his family. His father was a very extensive merchant in the city, and during one of those panics which have periodically occurred within the last thirty years, his house failed for an enormous amount. His father was at that time Colonel of the London and Westminster Light Horse Volunteers—a corps composed of the most opulent citizens, and in which were included some of the youngest branches of the nobility. In consequence of this disaster, the regiment voted Colonel Herries an annuity of fifteen hundred pounds during his life. His Majesty George III. settled pensions upon his daughters, and the Minister of the day placed the Colonel's son, John Charles Herries, as junior clerk in the Treasury.—*Morning Chronicle.*

CANNING, HUSKISSON, AND BURDETT.

(From *Cobbett's Register.*)

"BURDETT AT CRIB."—My correspondent A. B. may be well assured, that the dining of Burdett with Canning did not escape me. Sancho was not there; but, the thing was pretty complete without him. Here was Burdett actually "at Crib"; actually lending a helping mouth in that eating and drinking out of the public money, for which he had censured this very man, with whom and at whose "crib" he was now feeding. But, more of this when, at an hour of more leisure, I shall make a grand showing up of this new feeder at the Crib. In the meanwhile, the Master of the Crib seems, if the newspapers do not lie (which ten to one they do), to be put in a poor way! What a devil of a *deroute* there would be, if he were to make a die of it! Oh, my God! Don Quixote and Sancho in deep mourning for the jester on Ogden's rupture! What the poor Whigs would then do, "the Devil only knows," as Burdett said of them, when they scrambled out of place in 1807; to which I will add, that the Devil and they only care! As to what my wishes on the subject ought to be, let it be remembered, that Canning has said, that "he will oppose Reform, in whatever shape it may appear, to the last hour of his Parliamentary life." I, then, being convinced, that nothing but Reform can give my country a chance of ever seeing happiness again, must, upon the face of things, wish that "last hour" may come directly. "Parliamentary life" may, to be sure, end before bodily life; and, in that case, I am not in duty bound to wish the breath to be out of him; but, in his case, two lives seems to be inseparable; at the very least, duty to my country appears to command me to wish him to be wholly incapable even of being chosen, or returned to sit in Parliament. Yet, I really do wish the man to live some time longer; at least until all the small notes be put an end to; because, I think, that this life in him would do us more good than his death. However, he is in other hands than ours; and, this I will venture to say, that we shall not break our hearts at his death, come when, or how it may; while he, who could make a jest of Ogden's rupture, can hardly complain at the anticipation of a merry burying of himself. It seems to me, that the only real and sincere mourner, upon this melancholy occasion, will be Duddy Burdett. Poor man! Baffled in all his projects and pursuits! Years "seeking to find a public"; and, when one was found, afraid to look it in the face! First trying (oh, how hard did he try!) to "tear the leaves out of the accursed Red-Book"; and trying (equally hard) to get his name into those leaves! But, if he should now lose the master of "the Crib," where, good God! will the poor, miserable, destitute man look for a dinner, or where for a back to suck his knees into!—*St. James' Chronicle, July 24.*

COMMON PIETY.

"Common Piety is that which is exercised by persons who in their own judgment, and in the opinion of the vulgar, are true Christians, because they perform certain ceremonies rather enjoined by usage than dictated by the heart. The definition of a pious and religious man, according to the common hypothesis, is this. A pious man is he who, falling down upon his knees at certain hours of the day, prays to heaven, or moves his lips with folded hands, or who at the sound of a bell recollects he is a Christian, and follows a crowd of persons to Church. A pious man is he who duly pays his tithes and offerings, who persecutes all who dissent from the established church to which he belongs, who embraces without examination the confession of faith which the majority has adopted, and who finally dies in a devout manner; that is to say, with his hands folded in the presence of a priest, who lays his hand upon his head, and pronounces a blessing upon him. Of the salvation of such a person no question is entertained."—*Memoirs of Louis Holbery—Autobiography, Vol. XII.*

(*From the Morning Chronicle, Aug.* 18)

From various circumstances which have come under our notice of late, we are inclined to think that religious cant, generally the besetting sin of the people of this country, is somewhat on the decline. The higher ranks were so often told that the French Revolution was the fruit of irreligion, that they deemed it incumbent on them to encourage, as much as they could, an appearance of religion. The rich in every country are naturally indisposed to asceticism, and there was no intention on the part of those of this to allow their religious zeal to interfere at all with their lax practices. But they used to say to each other, "Religion is a very good sort of thing for the lower orders;" and though there is no necessity for our curtailing our vicious enjoyments, we ought to make the sacrifice of an hour or two's attendance, occasionally, at Bible Meetings, and appear to take an interest in such things, in order to encourage religion among the vulgar. The lower orders, and indeed all who had to make their way in the world, and to whom the good opinion of the rich and powerful is every thing, took the hint; and whether they felt any religious zeal or not, were careful to make a show of it. We do not say that many of the higher ranks are not sincerely religious, but merely that there was a sort of understanding among them, whether religious or not, to countenance and encourage religion from the motives alluded to. The sort of feeling among them is happily characterised by Mr. Galt, in one of his novels, where a profligate West Indian, during the prevalence of alarm on account of Jacobinism sends for a Clergyman when he finds himself dying, and observes to him. "D—n it, Doctor, in these times it is the duty of every loyal man to die a Christian." Religion is so natural to man, and the lower orders, in particular, are so much disposed of themselves to its exercises, that we believe, the higher ranks have very little cause to fear either its extinction or diminution. That their encouragement increased the amount of real religion, we much doubt: but that it increased in an extraordinary degree religious cant and hypocrisy, is certain. There was a sort of general understanding, that all should play at a game of stimulation.

That our thieves and rogues of every description should not be the poorest proficients in this game, was to be expected. They soon perceived, as well as their neighbours, the benefit derivable from hypocrisy; and as soon as they found themselves within the four walls of a prison, were seized with an ungovernable desire of Bible-reading. We have already noticed the observation of Mr. Orridge, of Bury, in his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee, that "hypocrisy goes to a great extent in prisons;" that "the worst prisoners are generally the best behaved," that is we suppose, affect the greatest contrition, and "that a complete scoundrel conceals himself." Mr. Cunningham would not have detected the motives of the pious men on board his ship so soon, but for the hint of the Yorkshire man, that the hostility of the rest of the prisoners to them arose from their resenting the practising a deception on the Doctor, for the sake of preferences and advantages gained at their expense.

It is admirably observed by Bishop Patrick"—You must consider how fair an occasion men have to be dishonest, when others rely so much on their credit that they will thank them even when they deceive them, and think that they have used them very kindly because they say so, when they have dealt very hardly with them. This makes many dress themselves up religiously, because it is a more cleanly way of catching the prey when the wolf puts on the sheep's skin. He may devour a silly lamb in a corner, and wipe his mouth, and none can say that he hath done any harm. The well minded people flock very innocently and simply to a man who is famed for piety; and now, if he be a beast of prey, there is no such opportunity as this to devour and raven, because he is taken to be one of the sheep of Christ." If pretending piety be favourable to the practising deception, a rogue must be a greater simpleton than rogues generally are, to appear impious.

The difference, however, between correct conduct and hypocritical pretences is pretty clearly shown in the rapid increase of our Criminals. In the course of a few years crime has multiplied ten fold, while such an appearance of piety prevails in our prisons, that if St. Bernard were to rise from the dead, he would take one of our Correction-houses for a well regulated monastery of his order.

The higher ranks have begun at length to be convinced of the folly of holding out premiums for the encouragement of hypocrisy, and to let things take their natural course. Hence the freedom with which they now venture at Meetings of Magistrates, and in Committees of the House of Commons, to inquire into what would have been deemed only a few years ago a very tickish subject.

The foul attempt made in an Evening Paper to fasten Atheism on Mr. Canning, because in his last agonies no Minister of religion was present, has excited very general abhorrence throughout the country. The attempt failed however, merely because of its having been too late. Many years have not elapsed since a similar appeal to the most disgusting hypocriay would have been in all probability but too successful. But, thank God, we are not so far gone as we were—that the better sort of people are fairly nauseated with the cant with which we have been surfeited—and that common sense dare venture to raise her voice a little. The Papers throughout the country, organs of the general feeling, all express themselves in the same indignant language; and as those who have received the reproof are wise in their generation, we trust the lesson will not be lost on them. They would as readily have accused Mr. Canning of religion as Atheism, if an accusation of religion would have been injurious to him.

LORD BYRON'S CORRESPONDENCE.

It is chiefly to the Letters of Lord Byron to his Mother that we purpose to draw the attention of our readers. The earlier ones impressed ourselves with a feeling of meagreness and coldness, but our opinion improved as we proceeded. They contain lively and striking though brief description of foreign nations and scenes, accompanied with many indications of warmth of heart, habitual kindness of disposition, rectitude of purpose, and perpetual humour. In the two first, he defends his plan of absenting himself on travel, and tells his mother, that he repairs and furnishes Newstead for her accommodation, and not his own. The third letter is that in which he protests against selling Newstead, the origin, as we have seen, of his giving all these letters to Mr. Dallas:—

"DEAR MOTHER—My last letter was written under great depression of spirits from poor Falkland's death, who has left without a shilling four children and a wife. I have been endeavouring to assist them. which, God knows, I cannot do as I could wish, from my own embarrassments, and the many claims upon me from other quarters. What you say is all very true; come what may, *Newstead* and I *stand* or fall together. I have now lived on the spot, I have fixed my heart upon it; and no pressure, present or future, shall induce me to barter the last vestige of our inheritance. I have that pride within me which will enable me to support difficulties. I can endure privations but could I obtain in exchange for Newstead Abbey the first fortune in the country, I would reject the proposition. Set your

mind at ease on that score. Mr. H—— talks like a man of business on the subject; I feel like a man of honour, and I will not sell Newstead."

But, for the humorous, we must turn our attention to Fletcher, the faithful servant who finally closed the eyes of his master: but who, in the whimsical, but yet kind descriptions of his Lordship, appears a perfect Sancho Panza, following the modern Don Quixote:

"Two days ago I was nearly lost in a Turkish ship of war, owing to the ignorance of the captain and crew, though the storm was not violent. Fletcher yelled after his wife, the Greeks called on all the Saints, the Mussulmans on *Alla*; the Captain burst into tears, and ran below deck, telling us to call on God. The sails were split, the main-yard shivered, the wind blowing fresh, the night setting in, and all our chance was to make Corfu, which is in possession of the French, or, (as Fletcher pathetically termed it) 'a watery grave.' I did what I could to console Fletcher; but, finding him incorrigible, wrapped myself up in my Albanian capote (an immense cloak,) and lay down on deck to wait the worst.—Fletcher's next epistle will be full of marvels: we were one night lost for nine hours in the mountains in a thunder storm, and since nearly wrecked. In both cases Fletcher was sorely bewildered, from apprehension of famine, banditti in the first, and drowning in the second instance. His eyes were a little hurt by the lightning, or crying (I don't know which,) but are now recovered.—Fletcher, like all Englishmen, is very much dissatisfied, though a little reconciled to the Turks by a present of eighty piastres from the Vizier which, if you consider every thing and the value of specie here, is nearly worth ten guineas English. He has suffered nothing but from cold, heat, and vermin, which those who lie in cottages, and cross mountains, in a cold country must undergo, and of which I have equally partaken with himself; but he is not valian, and is afraid of robbers and tempests."

We cannot pass by this slight notice of the Troad—

"All the remains of Troy are the tombs of her destroyers, amongst which I see that of Achilles from my cabin-window. These are large mounds of earth, like the barrows of the Danes in your island. There are several monuments, about twelve miles distant, of the Alexandrian Troas, which I also examined; but by no means to be compared with the remains of Athens and Ephesus."

But, Fletcher again:—

"I believe I have mentioned to you more than once, that I swam (in imitation of Leander although without his lady) across the Hellespont, from Sestos to Abydos. Of this, and all other particulars, Fletcher, whom I have sent home with papers &c. will apprize you. I cannot find that he is any loss; being tolerably master of the Italian and Modern Greek languages, which last I am also studying with a master, I can order and discourse more than enough for a reasonable man. Besides, the perpetual lamentations after beef and beer, the stupid bigotted contempt for every thing foreign, and insurmountable incapacity of acquiring even a few words of any language, rendered him, like all other English servants, an incumbrance." I do assure you, the plague of speaking for him, the contorsions he required (more than myself by far,) the pilaws (a Turkish dish of rice and meat), which he could not eat, the wines which he could not drink, the beds where he could not sleep, and the long list of calamities, such as stumbling horses, want of *tea*!!! &c. which assailed him, would have made a lasting source of laughter to a spectator, and inconvenience to a master. After all, the man is honest enough, and, in Christendom, capable enough; but in Turkey, Lord forgive me! my Albanian soldiers, my Tartars and Janizary, worked for him and us too, as my friend Hobhouse can testify."—And,

"Fletcher, after having been toasted, and roasted, and baked, and grilled, and eaten by all sorts of creeping things begins to philosophise; is grown a refined as well as resigned character: and promises at his return to become an ornament to his own parish, and a very prominent person in the future family pedigree of the *Fletchers* who I take to be Goths by their accomplishments, Greeks by their acuteness, and ancient Saxons by their appetite. He (Fletcher) begs leave to send half a dozen sighs to Sally his spouse, and wonders (though I do not) that his ill-written and worse spelt letters have never come to hand; as for the matter, there is no great loss in either of our letters, saving and except that I wish you to know we are well, and warm enough at this present writing God knows! You must not expect long letters at present, for they are written with the sweat of my brow, I assure you!"

But Fletcher, nevertheless, always had his master's good will, as well as much of his master's observation, as appears incidentally in another affair, the passages respecting which are additional testimonials to the honour of Lord Byron.

"It is my opinion that Mr. B—— ought to marry Miss R——. Our first duty is not to do evil; but, alas! that is impossible: our next is to repair it, if in our power. The girl is his equal: if she were his inferior, a sum of money and provision for the child would be some, though a poor compensation: as it is, he should marry her. I will have no gay deceivers on my estate, and I shall not allow my tenants the privilege I do not permit myself, *that* of debauching each other's daughters. God knows, I have been guilty of many excesses; but as I have laid down a resolution to reform, and lately kept it, I expect this Lothario to follow the example, and begin by restoring this girl to society; or, by the beard of my father! he shall hear of it."

In a subsequent letter—

"Fletcher is no doubt arrived. I shall separate the mill from B——'s farm, for his son is too gay a deceiver to inherit both, and place Fletcher in it, who has served me faithfully, and whose wife is a good woman; besides, it is necessary to sober young Mr. B., or he will people the parish with bastards. In a word, if he had seduced a dairy-maid, he might have found something like an apology; but the girl is his equal, and, in high life or low life, reparation is made in such circumstances. But I shall not interfere further than (like Buonaparte) by dismembering Mr. B.'s *Kingdom*, and erecting part of it into a principality for Field-Marshal Fletcher!"—*New London Literary Gazette.*

AFFAIR OF HONOUR—A REVEREND DUELLIST.

(*From the Morning Chronicle, August* 16.)

On Friday last, a meeting between T. Gr—y, Esq. and the Rev. Mr. H.—ds—n, took place near the Upper Town; the former attended by Captain R—w—d, R. N., and the latter by Mr.——. The parties fired together, when Mr. G. fell, severely wounded in the thigh. Medical aid was promptly procured; and although the sufferer has sustained a profuse loss of blood, the most sanguine hopes are indulged of his ultimate recovery. This unfortunate affair originated from a misunderstanding at "Holt's Hibernian Hotel," where the Rev. Gentleman interrupted a game at billiards, and persevered in doing so though requested to desist by Mr. G. Some high words having mutually passed; and Mr. H. having disclaimed the privilege of his cloth, the former gentleman presented his card, and the duel took place within the same hour. Rumour (which at Boulogne boasts at least a thousand tongues) is most active, as usual, in propagating reports widely at variance with the facts of the case.

[Additional Particulars.]

Boulogne, Monday, Aug. 13—As this unfortunate affair continues the subject of much discussion both here and elsewhere, and especially since, as we previously hinted, the real state of the case has been strangely misrepresented, a plain statement of facts, relative to the quarter whence the meeting originated, may perhaps prove acceptable to the public, and useful in extricating truth from the labyrinth of falsehood and distortion in which it is involved.

It appears that Mr. G. was playing a favourite game at billiards, when the other person in question entered the room, and somewhat coarsely interrupted Mr. G., and having been requested to desist, persevered in so doing, demanding—"Who had a right to dictate to him?" Upon which Mr. G. very sharply, and, perhaps, too haughtily, retorted. High words ensued, when Mr. G. remarked, that Mr. H—d—n having on a former occasion sheltered himself by his cloth, he could not of course, require from Mr. H. the usual satisfaction. This assertion Mr. H. positively denied upon which a cartel was instantly delivered, and accepted—Mr. H having shown by the testimony of a third person that Mr. G. laboured under a misapprehension, in supposing he had ever declined a challenge on the score of his profession. They fired by signal within one hour of the occurrence just stated; M. G's pistol luckily hung fire (for he is an accomplished marksman), and his antagonist's ball took effect in the fleshy part of his thigh. Thus ended the affair. It is necessary, however, to state, in contradiction to a vague and futile report, that the Rev. person in question was no acquaintance or associate whatever of Mr. G's, one or two of whose friends offered, by the-by, to have the affair compromised before the meeting took place: this he rejected—while others advised him to treat Mr. H.'s message with contempt; to which proposal he would not accede. Mr. G. is to day much better.

A young Lady, of great beauty and dramatic promise, has, by accident, been discovered by one of our Metropolitan Managers, who anticipates that she will equal Miss O'Neill.

In a cavern at Bermuda, remarkable for its extent and beauty, there exists a singular propinquity of salt and fresh water pools; the situation of two of these is peculiarly curious. They are divided from each other by a piece of rock not much thicker than a man's hand; and yet the water from the one tastes as if taken from the Atlantic, while that of the other is as fresh and pleasant as possible.

From the Morning Chronicle, Aug. 21.

When the Tyrolese Minstrels had finished their performance at the Cottage of the King, his Majesty very graciously put out his hand for the "Lady from the Tyrol," as she is called, to kiss it; when lo! instead of bending on the knee, she threw her arms around the King's neck, and kissed his cheek. His Majesty was a little disconcerted, but speedily recovered his good humour.

Lineal Consanguinity.—It is at the first view astonishing to consider the number of lineal ancestors which every man has within no very great number of degrees; and so many different bloods is a man said to contain in his veins, as he hath lineal ancestors. Of these he hath 2 in the first ascending degree, his own parents? he hath 4 in the second, the parents of his father and the parents of his mother; he hath eight in the third, the parents of his two grandfathers and two grandmothers; and by the same rule of progression he hath 128 in the seventh; 1024 in the tenth; and at the twentieth degree, or the distance of twenty generations, every man has above a million of ancestors, as common arithmetic will demonstrate.

Mrs. Scott and the Morning Chronicle.

Really the cause of virtue is at a low ebb, and the time of our Courts of Justice unconscionably squandered, if two long summer days must be consumed in proving to the world that an adultress has no character. But our object at present is to draw attention to the pecuniary consequences of this verdict—the plaintiff gets one farthing for her character, and the attorney *three or four hundred* pounds for the costs of the action! Is such a state of the law to be endured—that a man, in proving to the satisfaction of the world that he has only injured the character of an adultress one farthing, must yet pay three or four hundred pounds as the cost of the action? If a person in demanding a debt of a farthing or a pound, were to ask a hundred or a thousand fold the amount what would be said of his assurance or honesty? And yet an offended party, seeking to establish the value of character in a Court of Justice, obtains ten thousand fold its worth. This is a plain view of the case which any person can comprehend. Ninety-nine libel cases out of a hundred are brought, not so much with a view to damages for loss of reputation (for most of them have no character to lose), but for the costs. It matters little to the public whether the plaintiff goes halves with the attorney in the costs, or whether the attorney gets all, the defendant must pay; and thus is justice outraged, and honest men robbed.—*Sun.*

Much has been said and sung about the Freedom of the Press—too much, until the public have been deluded into the belief that such a thing is actually in existence. We take up a public Journal and read it. We find a variety of information on all subjects which can please our mental appetite. There is food for the scholar and the politician, the lawyer and divine, the merchant and the mechanic. The tastes of all either are or are intended to be pleased. There is boldness of remark, and freedom of discussion. We see corrupt Ministers brought to the bar of public opinion, and their intrigues exposed and even the vices of the Throne held up to the public eye. We are then ready to exclaim, "what a glorious privilege is the Liberty of the Press!" It is indeed, a glorious privilege which is encumbered with most grievous imposts, and which in exercising it, may, from the obscurity of our Libel law, plunge the most cautious man into the thickest of brambles—*ex officio* informations, indictments, actions, imprisonment. It is, in truth, a privilege which is exercised between the harpy of the law, who has one hand in our pocket, and a tipstaff who has grasped our collar—both pointing to a gaol. Go into a court of Justice (is it right to call it so?) and we shall hear a grave expounder of the law charging, with all his might and eloquence, a Jury for heavy damages, in cases where the press has been bold enough to give men and things their right names—where it has denounced the forger and and the felon, and has ultimately ridded British Society of his contamination—where it has exposed the cowardice of the bravado, the bestiality of the drunkard, and torn from the liar the mask of his artifice.—*Bolton Chronicle.*

If, when actions for libel are brought against the Press by pettifogging Attorneys or briefless Barristers, whose characters Juries estimate at the value of a farthing or a shilling, it would be well, before Juries gave such people verdicts for even one farthing, to inquire what the cost to a newspaper would be. They ought to ask such questions in Court, before they deliver their verdict; because it would then become a question for a Jury to consider whether the better plan would not be to find a verdict in favour of the newspaper, so as to throw the costs upon those whose trade it is to bring actions against newspapers for the sake of the costs—When law was comparatively cheap, it was well enough, when a man's character had suffered damage, to the value of a farthing or shilling, to find a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, thus saddling the newspapers with the costs on both sides, for probably at that time a newspaper could escape with the loss of 40*l.* or 50*l.*; but now, when law is shamefully dear in all its branches, it is quite another thing for Juries to give verdicts against newspapers, for a verdict of one farthing carries costs to the amount now of nearly three hundred pounds. The law with respect to libel is severe enough; Juries need not add to its severity by giving costs to the tribe that we we have named. A pretty thing truly, that a knot of swindlers, among whom by possibility, may be an Attorney without character, a Barrister without briefs or principle, and others mixed up in the mess, should conspire in a scheme for defrauding the public. A newspaper exposes them. One scoundrel is procured to swear that another scoundrel is meant, though his name be not even mentioned. An action is brought. The general issue, as a matter advised by special pleaders, is pleaded. One scoundrel swears in favour of the instructing scoundrel; the latter gets a farthing or a shilling, and the newspaper has to pay 300*l.* If Juries do not, in all fair instances, protect newspapers, the Freedom of the press will be a mere sound, and the public will find, to its cost, that itself, as Jurymen, had let in plunderers to plunder with impunity.—*Morning Herald.*

TENDERDEN LAW.
or Substantial Justice.

(*From the Examiner, July* 29.)

King's Bench—We were much pleased with a good indication in the Court of King's Bench last week. A Jury having made some distinctions in a verdict, an Advocate observed, that it was more like an arbitration than a verdict. Upon which the Lord Chief Justice remarked, that he did not know what it was *like*, but he was sure it was Justice. This looks as the dawn of reason breaking upon lawyers. It is their vice to be perpetually seeking for patterns, and refering every varying case to the standard of a few narrow examples. If verdicts have generally been shaped in a certain form, the Barrister, on observing any departure from the customary form, does not look to the particular shape and features of the case for the reason of it, but he says, This is not like a verdict; it is like something else which proceeds from the reason of men unfettered by technicalities—an arbitration; and if a kindred spirit sits on the Bench, encouragement would be given to set aside a verdict which, however substantially just, looked so unlike verdicts in general. Fortunately, the Judge in the instance before us thought the presence of Justice more important than the likeness of a verdict, and treated the profound objection started by the legal pedant with indifference. Unimportant as the occasion was, we cannot see good sense regulating the view of a Judge in the most insignificant matter without regarding it as a happy omen, and hailing it with a joy proportioned to its rarity. As St. Pierre kissed his classics when he found any thing like reason in them, so we could hug our Judges when they speak sense, and cry, with the delighted Courtiers of the Great Mogul of former days, "Karaman, karaman! A miracle, a miracle!"

Crim. Con. Extraordinary.—On Tuesday, the Sheriffs' Court at Durham was called upon to assess damages in the case of Hailes v. Smith, pursuant to a writ of inquiry from the Court of King's Bench, where the defendant had suffered judgment to go by default. It appears the plaintiff is a wooden legged shoemaker and the defendant a blind fiddler, both belonging to South Shields. The cause of action was alleged to have arisen on the 1st of January last, and at divers other times, and the plaintiff laid his damages, for being deprived of the comfort, &c, of his wife, at 500*l.* After a full investigation of the business, the Jury only awarded a *farthing* damages, which seemed to give general satisfaction.—*Tyne Mercury.*

The costs recovered in the different forms of action brought in Courts of Law, are not governed by the same rules in all of them, where the sum which is awarded to the plaintiff as damages is under 40*s.* and in some cases the certificate of the Judge who tries the cause *gives* the plaintiff his full costs, while in other it has the effect of *depriving* the plaintiff of costs. In all actions for assault and battery or trespass, either to lands or goods, if the plaintiff recovers less than 40*s.* damages, he gets no more costs than damages, unless the defendant has justified the battery or trespass, or unless the Judge *certifies in the plaintiff's favour*. In actions for verbal slander, no sum under 40*s.* *even* carries costs; and the defendant having justified or not makes no difference, and there is no certificate grantable for either party. But in actions for libel, crim. con. seduction, debt, contract, or consequential damage, the *smallest damages* carry *full costs* whether the defendant has justified or not, unless the Judge *certifies in favour of the defendant*: and if he does, that deprives the plaintiff of his costs.

LAW OF SLANDER.

A new edition of Lord Stair's *Institutes of the Law of Scotland* has recently been published by Mr. Brodie. The learned editor, in the course of his commentaries, sometimes enters into comparisons between the law of England and Scotland on certain points. On the subject of defamation, Mr. Brodie has a closely printed note of four pages. In it he states the principles established in England upon the point, and contrasts them with the principles recognized in the law of Scotland. "In England," says he, "all slander pre-supposes falsehood and malice; but a strong distinction is made between slander which is published by writing, pictures, or signs, and that which is merely uttered orally." After explaining at some length the nature of the distinction, he adds the following sound and excellent reflections:—"I must own that I have never been able to discover any just principle for the distinction which is made in England betwixt written and oral slander, and I conceive that we have wisely never recognized it. The reasons commonly assigned are, that written slander be-speaks a more deliberate act of the mind, as well as more inveterate malice, and is more hurtful by being widely disseminated; and that were oral slander to be subject to the same rule, courts of law would be inundated with foolish questions about idle words uttered in the heat of passion, without any serious purpose of inflicting an injury, and so regarded by those to whom they were addressed. Starkie, p. 37."

"There is certainly much truth in both reasons, and assuredly it is of importance to discourage silly actions for intemperate expressions, which ought to be forgotten as soon as

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uttered. But on the other hand, a person's reputation may be very seriously affected by one slander: and were it even granted that the uttering of it in this way denotes a less degree of malice than a publication in writing would have done, yet that seems to afford no ground for leaving the case without remedy. A party comes into court to obtain reparation of a verbal injury which he has sustained; and though malice be an essential ingredient in the slander, yet it is not so much the inveteracy of the malice as the extent of the damage which ought to be the subject of consideration. Again, though by writing, the slander may be more widely dispersed, and thus produce greater damage, which must be estimated by the jury, yet that is a very inadequate ground for denying a remedy for the smaller evil, proportioned to its magnitude. But it may well be questioned whether the slander which is insidiously and industriously poured into the ear of one's friends and acquaintances —slander which scarcely the most spotless integrity can surmount—is not both the most baneful and the most malicious. What is openly published can be as openly refuted; but the withering whisper cannot be so encountered, and when detected can only be subdued by proceedings which import the most general publication."—*Times August* 1.

LEGAL FLAWS.

A variety of incidents have occurred to make us acquainted with the present miserable state of our criminal law. A short time ago, a man, after many indications of premeditated malice, and in the perfect possession of his senses, murdered his own child by cutting of its head. This wretch escaped from justice, we believe, because there were some doubts about the real name,—not about the identity of the child.

Next, a stage-coach is upset by furious driving, and one passenger (besides many others desperately wounded) is killed on the spot. We certainly bear no ill-will to the driver, and, in the remarks we make, should be sorry to prejudice him in the case which still remains to be tried; but he has been acquitted of the charge of manslaughter, because there was no sufficient evidence to show how many mares and how many horses were in the team which he drove! And we have observed in yesterday's journal, that on the trial of a man at York, for the atrocious crime of poisoning his two illegitimate infants, the Court was *seriously* occupied about the names of those infants: first, whether any names had really been given them at the baptismal rite; and next, whether the names were William and James as laid in the indictment, or only William and George; and had there been any error on these *weighty* points, though there was the mother and all the parish to prove the identity of the infants, still the murderer must have been acquited, for the very *satisfactory* reason, that the innocent babes whom he murdered had not got names, whereas they were laid in the indictment as having each received a name; or because, though murdered by him, they were not named William and James, but William and George! One really, though the facts stare us in the face, can hardly believe that such absurdities can be gravely administered to the people under the name of law. It may be said that our criminal code is severe enough in all conscience, and that by reducing these chances of escape, we should only render it still more cruel. The truth is, that if these foolish laws let off only the less criminal, we should not bestow a remark upon them; but as they afford an opening indiscriminately to the greatest villians and the tenderest culprits, they are a disgrace and a reproach to our criminal jurisprudence; and if a spirit of lenity is to be infused into our criminal code, let reason prescribe the rule, not chance and nonsense.

We expect nothing from professional lawyers in this case: they are in general sufficiently occupied in administering the laws as they find them written, without turning their attention to the improvement of them; but it were greatly to be wished that some statesman, of a really capacious mind and strong intellect, would dedicate his time and talents to the improvement of the criminal code of the realm.

SUMMER ASSIZES.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—LANCASTER, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

CROWN SIDE.—Before Mr. Justice BAYLEY—SENTENCE OF DEATH PASSED UPON A WHOLE FAMILY.

Roger Heyworth, aged 23, and *George Heyworth*, 18 (brothers), were indicted for a highway robbery, on the 12th of March last, between Burnley and Bacup, in this county, upon James Taylor and Robert Whitaker. The robbery was attended with extreme barbarity.

Mr. Milner, the Deputy Recorder of Leeds stated the case.

James Taylor stated that he is deputy constable of the township of Bacup, and, on the 12th of March last he went to Burnley, and was returning home, in company with Robert Whitaker, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening; but being wet, they put into an ale house on the road where they remained till about half past eight.—They were proceeding up Dortley-hill, and had their umbrellas up, when he (witness) was struck with something that went through his umbrella, through his hat, and knocked his eye out. He did not see any one. He thought afterwards he was struck with a hammer, but he was senseless at the time.—The first thing he recollected was Robert Whitaker lifting him up. He was then lying in a ditch near the roadside, under water. He put his hand to his cheek, and felt his eye upon it. He had two ribs broken, He lost 1£. 13s. 6d. in silver. He was confined eight or nine weeks. The two prisoners lived in Bacup, about 200 hundred yards from where he did.

Robert Whitaker---Was with James Taylor on the night in question; when they were on Dortley-hill they were attacked by three men; he saw them knock Taylor down; they had bludgeons with heavy knobs at the end as big as his fist. He was himself knocked down by some of the gang; they had short jackets on, and were of the middle size, not far from the size of the prisoners. The nearer man knocked down Taylor, (I think), and the other knocked him down. Witness had an umbrella up; the blow smashed it in pieces, and went through his hat and cut his head. He called out for assistance, and one of them put his hand upon his mouth, and said, if he called out he would take his life. He kept his hands upon his mouth, while the other rifled his pockets. He was struck a great many times. He was robbed of four Halifax notes, a five shilling piece, some silver, and a pocket-book. The book had some accounts in it. Witness told them as they were going away, that it would be of no use to them, and asked for it back; one of them returned and gave it to him. While they were beating him, he asked them to spare his life, and one man said, "don't kill him." The time occupied about ten minutes; he was very much hurt; he saw the men go towards Burnley, but could not see their faces, as it was dark. He then called to Taylor, but he did not speak, but he found him on his back in the ditch; he assisted him, and Taylor said he never should have got up had he not been helped.

William Tattersall, a constable, received two bludgeons from a man named Johnson. [Here they were produced, and were of the most formidable description; they were of ash, about a yard and a quarter long, with knobs at one end; they resembled a man-of-war's handspike.]

Mr. Milner said, that he had the evidence of a man named Jackson to prove that the prisoners were the persons, but Jackson, was an accomplice, and his evidence was not confirmed.

Mr. Justice Bayley said, it was a safer course not to convict upon the evidence of an uncorroborated accomplice, and directed an acquittal.

The two prisoners then, with William Heyworth their father, aged 60, and John Jackson, his son-in-law, the accomplice in the above case, were arraigned for a burglary in the dwelling-house of John Fielden, at Spotland, and pleaded guilty. They were also arraigned for a highway robbery on Joseph Crabtree, to which indictment they also pleaded guilty.

His Lordship said, that he should examine witnesses to prove the circumstances attending each of the cases to which they pleaded guilty.

Hanna Fielden, a fine looking young woman, was then called.—I am the step-daughter of John Fielden, of Low Clough, near Bacup. It is a lone house, about a mile from Bacup, and a quarter of a mile from any other house. I and my mother, on Saturday, the 14th of April, were up with two of my sisters, one eleven, and another nine years of age. My father and the rest of the family were gone to bed. About 11 o'clock, several persons came in at the front door; they unlatched the door, and came in. The prisoner, Roger Heyworth, came in first, George the second, and William the third; and the fourth, I think was Jackson. I am quite certain of all the prisoners. They were dressed in dirty smock frocks, and each had large clubs in their hands; their faces were coloured red and yellow, and they wore old hats turned up before. They had handkerchiefs tied round the lower part of their faces. They looked at us, and we at them. We screamed out, "Father, thieves." George Heyworth struck me with a large club over the temple, and I fell to the ground, and was insensible for a few minutes. I then saw two of them standing in the middle of the floor, and two rushed to my father, and struck him. He had a drying iron in his hand, and tried to defend himself with it. They said they would have money, or they would kill us. They said so many times. When they had struck my father, my mother and the children went into the shop. I remained in the house with the men. They searched the house, and said to my father and me, that they (my mother and sisters) must come out and fetch the child out of the cradle—they must have money. They asked for the old woman's (my grandmother's) money. She was living with us, and came about Christmas. My mother was hurt on the back of the head, but whether from a blow or through falling with fear, I cannot tell.

Hannah Fielden, the mother, corroborated her daughter's testimony.

James Fielden---I was alarmed by my wife and daughter, and got up and went down stairs, and met Roger and George Heyworth; they both struck at me with their clubs with both their hands; I had an iron in my hand, which I held up and warded off the blows, but the iron was broken; I should have been struck on the head. George threatened to strike again, but he did not. They called to my wife saying, "Come out, and bring out the money the old woman brought over the moor, and make less din, or we will kill you every one." I knew the three Heyworths by sight before, they were all there. George Heyworth took up a whittle (a carving knife), and sharpened it on the step, and said, "If that old woman does not come down, and find us the money, we will kill you all." The value of what they took away was about 45£

In the case of the highway robbery, to which the prisoners pleaded guilty.

Joseph Crabtree stated, that on the 11th of April last, he and a man named Ashworth were going home about 10 o'clock, when he saw four men on his right, on the back of a wall, at a lone part of the road, at the top of Slate-pit-hill, between Todmorden and Bacup. They had smock-frocks on, and large bludgeons in their hands. He picked up the one he now held in his hand, the week following, on the spot where he was knocked down. [Witness produced a bludgeon loaded with lead.] They rushed at him, knocked him down with a blow that made a hole in his hat. Ashworth run, and got away from them. They took his watch, three shillings, and a silver pencil case. One of the men took off his handkerchief, and said to the other "*Cut his throat.*" They took his handkerchief away."

Edward Kershaw, of Smithy Bank, near Bacup, stated, that on Saturday, the 24th of March last, about twelve o'clock at night, he had been buying some groceries. He had got about half a mile, when he heard a footstep, and received a blow immediately; he turned round, and said, "can't you let people pass quietly." Whilst speaking he was struck on the back, and fell down; they then beat him with bludgeons; they then threw him over a wall, about five feet high; one of them got over too, kneeled upon him, and began to strangle him, and the other struck him on the head with something sharp. They robbed him of two sixpences and three-halfpence.

The usual proclamation being now made, Mr. Justice Bayley put on the black coif, and the most death-like silence prevailed, which was broken by the loud sobbings of the two brothers, Roger and George, who clung to each other, bathed in tears, while their hoary-headed father stood unmoved. Jackson (his son-in-law) stood at one end of the dock, with his back turned to his wretched relatives, companions in crime, and glanced at them with a forbidding look.

His Lordship then addressed them as follows:—It is my painful duty to pass upon you that dreadful sentence which the law inflicts upon the crimes of which you have been found Guilty.

Old Heyworth—Do, for Christ's sake, have mercy upon us, my Lord.—Do, spare us, for God's sake.

The young Heyworths (weeping, and in each other's arms.) Do for Christ's sake spare our lives, we will never do so again.

His LORDSHIP resumed—How can I? How is it possible? The public must have protection. Look at the deadly instruments made use of by you; and the man, if he had not saved himself with the iron, would have lost his life. We made a marked difference between persons who shew mercy themselves, and those who armed in a deadly manner, inflict cruelty. You three (addressing the three Heyworths)—a father encouraging his sons to this wickedness, it is utterly impossible he can be saved—and the sons, sometimes with and sometimes without the father, always acting with violence. If you were to be saved what protection would poor people have whom necessity takes from their cottages in the night? It is enough for people to lose their property, but it is too much to meet with barbarity. There can be no security for the public, unless the law were to take its course. In Jackson's case,—I shall consider whether I can recommend him to mercy.--- (the other culprits at this moment turned their eyes in anger towards him). The awful sentence of the law is, that you three be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God Almighty extend that mercy to you, which he will do to all who are truly sorry for their crimes. I hope and trust you will fit yourselves for the short time you have to live, and look up with repentance to God, who will shew mercy on you; and may God soften your hearts at this moment. I have already passed sentence upon you.

The prisoners were then removed from the dock absorbed in tears.

The Heyworths were a dreaded to that part of the country, and were called the Bacup Banditti.

The Court was excessively crowded.

NEW REVIEW.

(*From the Evening Mail August 7.*)

The first number of a periodical work, exclusively devoted to literature of other countries, has just been published by Treuttel, Wurz, and Co. under the title of *The Foreign Quarterly Review*. The object of this undertaking appears to us to be one of no inconsiderable utility. There issue from the presses of the continent many important works, of which only a very vague and imperfect account is obtained in this country long after they are published. There was, therefore, wanting a channel through which regular and accurate information of this description might be conveyed, not only to the general reader, but to those who compose the more literary portion of the public, and whose taste and pursuits make them feel an interest in the whole circle of the labours of the republic of letters. It is true that the Reviews already published occasionally notice foreign publications, but this task is likely to be better executed in a work of which that branch of literature is the undivided object. The division of labour has its advantages in intellectual, as in all other pursuits. From the slight glance which we have yet been able to take of the Review before us, we are persuaded that the expectations, which considerations such as those to which we have adverted must suggest, will not be disappointed. The first article is an able criticism on the "*Historia de la Dominacion de los Arabes en Espana, por el Doctor Don Jose Antonio Conde*" We believe this is the first time that the attention of the English reader has been called to any critical notice of this celebrated work, though we have long since read with much pleasure, some account of it in the *Spanish Magazine*, published by Mr. Ackermann, and in the *Ocioz de los Espanoles Emigrados*. The work consists of three volumes 4to, of which only the first was published during the life of the author, who died before the second volume was prepared for the press. Senor Conde has collected from the Moorish writers a narrative of their transactions in Spain. What they have stated he has literally translated, his object having been to render his book the counterpart of the Spanish histories of the same events. He has been so scrupulous in this respect, as to write the names of places and persons according to the Moorish orthography, or rather pronunciation. But for the merits and defects of Senor Conde's book we must refer our readers to the Review. The French translation by M. de Marlés who has inserted explanatory passages from Spanish authors, and has given the French instead of the Arabic form of the proper names, is mentioned with approbation, as being a more agreeable book for the general reader than the original. There is also a German translation, said to be well executed, of which no notice is taken in the Review. It is rather remarkable that no English translation has yet appeared. The next article in the Review *On the Supernatural infictitious Composition; and particularly on the works of Ernest Theodore William Hoffman* is also a very interesting one. The account of Hoffman's singular works is preceded by a comprehensive sketch of modern prose fiction, interspersed with some excellent remarks on the principles which ought to govern the introduction of the supernatural and the mysterious into compositions of that class. These two articles are said to be from the pens of Mr. Southey and Sir Walter Scott. The nature of the subjects will sufficiently indicate to whom each respectively belongs. We have not time to say a word upon the other articles, except that as far as we have looked at them, they deserve to be mentioned with approbation, and that when we have room we perhaps may return to them. The *Review* concludes with a very copious and useful collection of "Miscellaneous literary Notices."

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